

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES FEDERAL REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES

1934
VOLUME 16 NUMBER 187

Washington, Wednesday, September 26, 1951

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket 5794]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

ATLAS SUPPLY CO., ET AL.

Subpart—*Discriminating in price under section 2, Clayton Act as amended; payment or acceptance of commission, brokerage or other compensation under 2 (c); § 3.810 Buyers' corporate agent; § 3.820 Direct buyers.* I. In connection with the purchase or sale of automobile tires, tubes, batteries or other automobile parts or accessories, in commerce, and among other things, as in order set forth, and on the part of respondent Atlas Supply Company, its officers, etc., (a) receiving or accepting, directly or indirectly, from any seller anything of value as a commission, brokerage, or other compensation, or any allowance or discount in lieu thereof, upon any purchase in connection with which the respondent, Atlas Supply Company, is the buyer or acts for, or in behalf of, or subject to the direct or indirect control of the buyer; or, (b) transmitting, paying, or granting, directly or indirectly, in the form of money, dividends or credits or in the form of services or benefits provided or furnished, or otherwise to any buyer any commission, brokerage, or other compensation, or any allowance or discount in lieu thereof, received on such buyer's purchases; and, II, in connection with the purchase of said various products in commerce, and on the part of respondent Standard Oil Companies, and their respective officers, etc., when acting directly or through any intermediary, including respondent Atlas Supply Company, receiving or accepting from any seller, or from any agent, representative, or other intermediary acting for, or in behalf of, or subject to the direct or indirect control of said respondents, in the form of money, dividends or credits or in the form of services or benefits provided, or furnished, or otherwise, any commission, brokerage, or other compensation, or allowance or discount in lieu thereof, upon purchases for their own accounts; prohibited.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 2, 38 Stat. 730, sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 13, 45) [Cease and desist order, Atlas Supply Company and Standard Oil Companies (of Ohio, etc.) et al., Docket 5794, July 19, 1951]

Subpart—*Discriminating in price under section 2, Clayton Act, as amended; knowingly inducing or receiving discriminating price under 2 (f): § 3.850 Inducing and receiving discriminations.* I. In connection with the purchase of automobile tires, tubes, batteries or other automobile parts or accessories, in commerce, and among other things, as in order set forth, and on the part of respondent Atlas Supply Company, its officers, etc., knowingly inducing or knowingly receiving or accepting any discrimination in the price of such products, by directly or indirectly inducing, receiving, or accepting a net price from any seller known by respondent or its representatives to be below the net price at which said products of like grade and quality are being sold by such seller to other customers, where the seller is competing with any other seller for respondent's business, or where respondent is competing with other customers of the seller; and II, in connection with the purchase of said products from or through any medium (including Atlas Supply Company), which is owned in any degree or controlled by one or more of respondent Standard Oil Companies, and on the part of said companies, and their respective officers, etc., knowingly inducing or knowingly receiving or accepting any discrimination in the price of such products, by directly or indirectly inducing, receiving, or accepting a net price from any seller known by the respondent or its representatives, who so induces, receives, or accepts such discrimination in price, to be below the net price at which said products of like grade and quality are being sold by such seller to other customers, where the seller is competing with any other seller for said respondent's business, or where said respondent is competing with other customers of the seller; prohibited, subject to the provision, however, that the foregoing provisions set forth in "I" and "II" shall not be construed to preclude the said respondent from defending any alleged violation of the order by showing

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Published daily, except Sundays, Mondays, and days following official Federal holidays, by the Federal Register Division, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U. S. C., ch. 8B), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President. Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The regulatory material appearing herein is keyed to the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published, under 50 titles, pursuant to section 11 of the Federal Register Act, as amended June 19, 1937.

The FEDERAL REGISTER will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, for \$1.50 per month or \$15.00 per year, payable in advance. The charge for individual copies (minimum 15¢) varies in proportion to the size of the issue. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, directly to the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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(Issued Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950)

A Cumulative Listing of Regulations, Orders, and Forms in Effect at the End of Each Month

Published by the Federal Register Division, the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration

\$6.00 PER YEAR (\$7.00 FOREIGN)

Order from Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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that a lower net price received or accepted from any seller makes only due allowance for differences in the cost of manufacture, sale or delivery resulting from the differing methods or quantities in which such commodities are by such seller sold or delivered to said respondent, and when differentials are thus shown by said respondent to be so justified they are not to be construed as in violation of the order; and to the further provision that nothing contained in the order shall prevent said respondent from rebutting a prima-facie case of alleged violation of the order based upon discriminations which may be practiced subsequent to the date of the order by showing that its seller's lower price or the furnishing of services or facilities to such respondent was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities furnished by a competitor; and to the provision that for the purpose of determining "net price" under the terms of the order, there shall be taken into account discounts, rebates, allowances, deductions or other terms and conditions of sale by which net prices are affected.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 2, 38 Stat. 730, sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 13, 45) [Cease and desist order, Atlas Supply Company and Standard Oil Companies (of Ohio, etc.) et al., Docket 5794, July 19, 1951]

Subpart—Combining or conspiring:
 § 3.485 To secure unlawful price discriminations. In connection with the purchase of automobile tires, tubes, batteries or other automobile parts or accessories in commerce, and among other things, as in order set forth, and on the part of respondent Atlas Supply Company, and respondent Standard Oil Companies, and their officers, etc., entering into, continuing, cooperating in, or carrying out any planned common course of action understanding, agreement, combination, or conspiracy between any two or more of said respondents to exert the influence of their combined purchasing power, directly or indirectly, in jointly buying said products so as to obtain any price, discount, rebate, allowance or any other treatment from a seller which is preferential to that allowed, afforded or made available by such seller to competitors of the respondents or any of them; prohibited. (Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 2, 38 Stat. 730, sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 13, 45) (Cease and desist order, Atlas Supply Company and Standard Oil Companies (of Ohio, etc.) et al., Docket 5794, July 19, 1951)

In the matter of Atlas Supply Company; Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Standard Oil Company (Kentucky), Standard Oil Company of California, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), corporations, Their Officers and Directors

This proceeding was heard by Everett F. Haycraft, trial examiner, upon the complaint of the Commission, and respondents' answers, which were followed by negotiations between counsel in support of the complaint and counsel for respondents for a stipulation of the facts, or other disposition of the case, without formal hearings; and the filing of joint motions with the trial examiner by counsel for respondent and counsel in support of the complaint for initial decision on the pleadings which would allow counsel for respondents to file substitute answers in lieu of their original answers.

Such substitute answers, solely for the purpose of disposing of the proceeding, admitted the allegations of fact set forth in the complaint which they deemed necessary for the disposition of all the issues in the case, waived hearings and consented that the trial examiner and the Commission might, without trial, without the taking of evidence and without other intervening procedure, make and enter findings as to the facts from the pleadings in the matter, including inferences which might be drawn therefrom and conclusions based thereon, and issue and serve upon respondents the orders set forth as appendices to the substitute answers (it being understood that in the event the trial examiner denied said motions, the proceeding would revert to its former status), and counsel also filed in connection with said motions, supplemental memoranda explanatory thereof.

Thereafter on May 15, 1951, the trial examiner entered an order granting the

said motions for initial decision on the pleadings, the filing of substitute answers, and closing the record before the trial examiner, and the proceeding regularly came on for final consideration by said trial examiner on the complaint, and the substitute answers thereto, all intervening procedure having been waived, and said trial examiner, having duly considered the record in the matter, and having found that the proceeding was in the interest of the public, made his initial decision comprising certain findings as to the facts, conclusions drawn therefrom and order to cease and desist.

No appeal having been filed from said initial decision of said trial examiner as provided for in Rule XXII, nor any other action taken as thereby provided to prevent said initial decision becoming the decision of the Commission thirty days from service thereof upon the parties, said initial decision, including said order to cease and desist, accordingly, under the provisions of said Rule XXII became the decision of the Commission on July 19, 1951.

The said order to cease and desist is as follows:

It is ordered, Under the authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission by section 2 (c) and section 11 of the Clayton Act, as amended, that the respondent, Atlas Supply Company, a corporation, its officers, directors, agents, representatives and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the purchase or sale of automobile tires, tubes, batteries or other automobile parts or accessories, in commerce as "commerce" is defined in the Clayton Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

(a) Receiving or accepting, directly or indirectly, from any seller anything of value as a commission, brokerage, or other compensation, or any allowance or discount in lieu thereof, upon any purchase in connection with which the respondent, Atlas Supply Company, is the buyer or acts for, or in behalf of, or subject to the direct or indirect control of the buyer.

(b) Transmitting, paying, or granting, directly or indirectly, in the form of money, dividends or credits or in the form of services or benefits provided or furnished, or otherwise to any buyer any commission, brokerage, or other compensation, or any allowance or discount in lieu thereof, received on such buyer's purchases.

It is further ordered, Under the authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission by section 2 (c) and section 11 of the Clayton Act, as amended, that the respondents, Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Standard Oil Company (Kentucky), Standard Oil Company of California, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), and Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), and their respective officers, directors, agents, representatives and employees, when acting directly or through any intermediary (including Atlas Supply Company) in connection with the purchase of automobile tires, tubes, batteries or other automobile parts or accessories, in commerce as "commerce"

is defined in the Clayton Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

Receiving or accepting from any seller, or from any agent, representative, or other intermediary acting for, or in behalf of, or subject to the direct or indirect control of said respondents, in the form of money, dividends or credits or in the form of services or benefits provided, or furnished, or otherwise, any commission, brokerage, or other compensation, or allowance or discount in lieu thereof, upon purchases for their own accounts.

It is further ordered, Under the authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission by section 2 (f) and section 11 of the Clayton Act, as amended, that the respondent, Atlas Supply Company, a corporation, its officers, directors, agents, representatives and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the purchase of automobile tires, tubes, batteries or other automobile parts or accessories, in commerce as "commerce" is defined in the Clayton Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

Knowingly inducing or knowingly receiving or accepting any discrimination in the price of such products, by directly or indirectly inducing, receiving, or accepting a net price from any seller known by respondent or its representatives to be below the net price at which said products of like grade and quality are being sold by such seller to other customers, where the seller is competing with any other seller for respondent's business, or where respondent is competing with other customers of the seller: *Provided, however,* That the foregoing shall not be construed to preclude the respondent from defending any alleged violation of this order by showing that a lower net price received or accepted from any seller makes only due allowance for differences in the cost of manufacture, sale, or delivery resulting from the differing methods or quantities in which such commodities are by such seller sold or delivered to respondent, and when differentials are thus shown by respondent to be so justified they are not to be construed as in violation of this order: *And provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent respondent from rebutting a prima-facie case of alleged violation of this order based upon discriminations which may be practiced subsequent to the date of this order by showing that its seller's lower price or the furnishing of services or facilities to respondent was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities furnished by a competitor.

For the purpose of determining "net price" under the terms of this order, there shall be taken into account discounts, rebates, allowances, deductions, or other terms and conditions of sale by which net prices are effected.

It is further ordered, Under the authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission by section 2 (f) and section 11 of the Clayton Act, as amended, that the respondents, Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Standard Oil Company (Kentucky), Standard Oil Company of California, Standard Oil Company (In-

diana), and Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), corporations, and their respective officers, directors, agents, representatives and employees, in connection with the purchase of automobile tires, tubes, batteries, or other automobile parts or accessories from or through any medium (including Atlas Supply Company) which is owned in any degree or controlled by one or more of said respondent Standard Oil Companies, in commerce as "commerce" is defined in the Clayton Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

Knowingly inducing or knowingly receiving or accepting any discrimination in the price of such products, by directly or indirectly inducing, receiving, or accepting a net price from any seller known by the respondent or its representatives, who so induces, receives, or accepts such discrimination in price, to be below the net price at which said products of like grade and quality are being sold by such seller to other customers, where the seller is competing with any other seller for said respondent's business, or where said respondent is competing with other customers of the seller: *Provided, however*, That the foregoing shall not be construed to preclude the said respondent from defending any alleged violation of this order by showing that a lower net price received or accepted from any seller makes only due allowance for differences in the cost of manufacture, sale or delivery resulting from the differing methods or quantities in which such commodities are by such seller sold or delivered to said respondent, and when differentials are thus shown by said respondent to be so justified they are not to be construed as in violation of this order: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent said respondent from rebutting a prima facie case of alleged violation of this order based upon discriminations which may be practiced subsequent to the date of this order by showing that its seller's lower price or the furnishing of services or facilities to such respondent was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities furnished by a competitor.

For the purpose of determining "net price" under the terms of this order, there shall be taken into account discounts, rebates, allowances, deductions or other terms and conditions of sale by which net prices are effected.

It is further ordered, Under the authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission by the Federal Trade Commission Act, that respondents, Atlas Supply Company, Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Standard Oil Company (Kentucky), Standard Oil Company of California, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), and Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), corporations, their officers, agents, representatives, and employees, in connection with the purchase of automobile tires, tubes, batteries or other automobile parts or accessories in commerce as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from entering into, continuing, cooperating in, or carrying out any planned common course of action, understanding, agreement, com-

bination, or conspiracy between any two or more of said respondents to do or perform any of the following things:

Exerting the influence of their combined purchasing power, directly or indirectly, in jointly buying said products so as to obtain any price, discount, rebate, allowance or any other treatment from a seller which is preferential to that allowed, afforded or made available by such seller to competitors of the respondents or any of them.

It is further ordered, That the provisions set forth in the last foregoing paragraph shall become effective on and after twelve (12) months from the date this order is issued.

By "Decision of the Commission and order to file report of compliance", Docket 5794, July 19, 1951, which announced and decreed fruition of said initial decision, report of compliance with the said order was required as follows:

It is ordered, That the respondents herein shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with the order to cease and desist.

Issued: July 19, 1951.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

D. C. DANIEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11522; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE

Chapter I—Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of the Treasury

Subchapter A—Income and Excess Profits Taxes [T. D. 5859]

PART 29—INCOME TAX; TAXABLE YEARS BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1941

INFORMATION RETURNS FURNISHED BY CORPORATIONS PAYING DIVIDENDS, AND DATE FOR FILING SUCH RETURNS

Notice of proposed rule making in respect of a proposed Treasury decision amending Regulation 111 with respect to the filing of information returns by corporations paying dividends was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on January 20, 1951 (16 F. R. 552). After careful consideration of all relevant matter presented by interested persons, both in communications and in conferences, the following amendments are hereby adopted:

PARAGRAPH 1. Section 29.147-1, as amended by Treasury Decision 5687, approved February 16, 1949, is further amended by striking out "February 15" in the first sentence, and by inserting in lieu thereof "February 28".

PAR. 2. Section 29.147-7, as amended by Treasury Decision 5687, is further amended as follows:

(A) By striking from the first sentence "\$500", and inserting in lieu thereof "\$600"; and

(B) By striking out "February 15" in the second sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof "February 28".

PAR. 3. Section 29.147-8, as amended by Treasury Decision 5687, is further

amended by striking out "February 15" in the first paragraph, and inserting in lieu thereof "February 28".

PAR. 4. Section 29.148-1 (a), as amended by Treasury Decision 5687, is further amended as follows:

(A) By revising the first sentence thereof to read as follows: "Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, every domestic corporation or foreign corporation engaged in business within the United States or having an office or place of business or a fiscal or paying agent in the United States, making payments of dividends and distributions (other than distributions in liquidation) to any shareholder who is an individual (citizen or resident of the United States), a resident fiduciary, or a resident partnership any member of which is a citizen or resident, shall render an information return on Forms 1096 and 1099, except that for calendar years preceding 1951, such return shall be rendered only in the case of payments amounting to \$100 or more during each calendar year."

(B) By striking out "February 15" in the last sentence of the first paragraph, and inserting in lieu thereof "February 28".

PAR. 4a. Section 29.148-1 (b), as amended by Treasury Decision 5687, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In the case of a building and loan association, a cooperative bank, a homestead association, a credit union, a savings and loan association, or a corporation described in section 101 (10), (11), (12), or (13), making a payment of a dividend or a distribution to any shareholder, the information return on Forms 1096 and 1099 shall be rendered only in the case of payments amounting to \$100 or more during the calendar year."

PAR. 5. Section 29.148-3, as amended by Treasury Decision 5687, is further amended as follows:

(A) By striking from the first sentence of the first paragraph "\$500", and inserting in lieu thereof "\$600"; and

(B) By striking out "February 15" in the first sentence of the second paragraph, and inserting in lieu thereof "February 28".

(53 Stat. 32, 467; 26 U. S. C. 62, 3791. Interpret or apply 53 Stat. 65; 26 U. S. C. 148)

[SEAL]

JOHN B. DUNLAP,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: September 20, 1951.

THOMAS J. LYNCH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11558; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter I—Office of Defense Mobilization

[Defense Mobilization Order 6, Amdt. 8]

DMO 6—PROVISION FOR ADDITIONAL MEMBERSHIP ON THE REGIONAL COMMITTEES ON DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

1. Defense Mobilization Order No. 6, issued by this Office under date of Febru-

ary 9, 1951, creating interagency Regional Committees on Defense Mobilization, is hereby revised, under paragraph 1, as follows:

(a) To provide for participation of a representative of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service at the invitation of the co-chairmen for each committee, when problems of concern to this agency are under discussion.

This order shall take effect on September 26, 1951.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11668; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
10:35 p. m.]

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 74]

CPR 74—CEILING PRICES OF PORK SOLD AT WHOLESALE

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended by the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), Economic Stabilization Agency General Order 2 (16 F. R. 738), Delegation of Authority by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Economic Stabilization Agency with respect to the Allocation of Meat (16 F. R. 1272), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order 5 (16 F. R. 1273), this Ceiling Price Regulation 74 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This regulation establishes specific ceiling prices for most sales of pork at wholesale.

This is the second major regulation establishing dollars-and-cents ceilings for meat sold at wholesale. Ceiling Price Regulation 24 provides such ceilings for beef. Pork rivals beef as a major meat and food item. It accounts for about 50 percent by weight of all meat consumption. Its importance to the consumer is indicated by the fact that it has a weight of 2.1 in the Consumer's Price Index. Its importance to the farmer is shown by the fact that in 1949, gross income from sales of hogs accounted for 11.5 percent of total cash farm income.

Packers, who are the principal class of sellers covered by this regulation, are one of the two major intermediaries in the distribution of meat between the farmer and the consumer. Meat packing is a major industry and hog slaughter accounts for a substantial portion of its sales volume and of its profits. The wholesalers, non-slaughtering processors, hotel supply houses, peddlers and other enterprises in the meat distribution chain who are also covered by this regulation constitute a substantial segment of our economy.

The price structure. The structure of this regulation is very similar to that of CPR 24. Article II, sections 20-31,

consists of eleven schedules prescribing base prices for various classes of wholesale pork cuts and for dressed hogs sold on a denominator and on a flat price basis and a formula determining the prices of certain cuts packed in wood or glass containers. Article IV sets forth the various additions which may be made to those base prices in specified circumstances.

The most important price determination in the regulation is, of course, that relating to the level of base prices. These prices have been established by application of the statutory standards of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

It is not presently proposed to establish ceiling prices for live hogs. Hog prices have been below parity during most of 1951. The Department of Agriculture estimates that the production of pork in 1951 will reach 11,750,000,000 pounds, or about 9 percent more than in 1950. All present indications are that for the next few months hog prices will be below parity and that hog ceilings would have no practical effect.

Although no ceilings are now being established for live hogs, the wholesale pork ceilings provided by this regulation must be such as to permit packers to pay prices for hogs which are not below the legal minimum specified in section 402 (d) (3) of the Defense Production Act and still realize a fair and equitable margin on their sales of pork. The effective legal minimum for hogs is the parity price which was \$21.30 per cwt. at the farm on August 15, 1951. The prices established by this regulation will permit packers to pay parity prices for hogs and still realize fair and equitable margins by selling at ceiling prices. It is anticipated, in view of the large size of the present hog population, that in future months hog prices will decline substantially below current price levels. Consideration will be given to the question of whether to issue revised wholesale pork ceiling prices more accurately reflecting the conditions in the live hog market if the anticipated decline in live hog prices occurs. These revised prices would, of course, be subject to automatic adjustment upward to the parity level to permit packers to pay parity prices when the market price of live hogs starts to climb.

Studies have been made of normal packer margins and the prices established by this regulation are designed to permit the industry to realize those normal margins. In arriving at those prices account was taken of packers' current costs of operation, including the recent wage and salary increases granted in the industry.

Pork prices are currently determined under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. The prices established by this regulation are generally in excess of those established under the GCPR. They are, therefore, higher than those prevailing between January 25, 1951, and February 24, 1951, and higher than the prices now prevailing.

Price relationships between cuts. The prices of green cuts have been established

at a level which reflect parity hog prices. The relationship between green cut prices has been determined in consultation with an industry task committee representing a large number of companies of diversified sizes and functions and has been based on analysis of data showing normal price relationships between such cuts.

The margins between green cuts and processed cuts derived from such cuts have been worked out after examination of normal price differentials between those cuts and after consideration of the factors which determine those differentials—namely, shrink or gain resulting from processing, and labor and material costs.

The price of a green or processed cut is specified under this regulation according to the weight range within which it falls. In working out a table of weight ranges, it has been necessary to reconcile two conflicting considerations. On the one hand distributors such as retailers and hotel supply houses desire as large a number of weight ranges as possible in order to provide for a wide variety of consumer preferences. On the other hand, establishing a different price for each desired weight range would greatly complicate the task of administering the regulation and would make it much more difficult for consumers to become familiar with pork retail ceiling prices. In the judgment of the Director, the classification of cuts by weight range provided in this regulation represents a reasonable compromise of these two conflicting considerations.

Dressed hog prices. Two separate pricing techniques are normally used in the pork industry to price dressed hogs sold by slaughterers. A large number of dressed hogs are sold to a class of hog processors (herein defined as "certified dressed hog processors", including slaughterers, non-slaughtering processors and other persons who historically obtained half or more of their pork supply by cutting up hog carcasses) on the basis of a percentage of the Chicago live hog price (referred to as a "denominator"). This technique was recognized in Supplement 3 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation. In addition some sales of dressed hogs to certified dressed hog processors and virtually all sales of dressed hogs to other persons are customarily made on a flat price basis. This regulation recognizes each pricing technique, permitting dressed hogs to be sold to certified dressed hog processors at or below ceiling prices computed on either the denominator or the flat price basis while setting flat ceiling prices on dressed hogs sold to other persons.

The denominator technique involves the use of a factor, which varies with the weight range within which the dressed hog being priced falls. The factors (denominators) prescribed in this regulation have been established, as have the flat ceiling prices for dressed hogs, by making due allowance for the costs involved in producing dressed hogs from the slaughter of live hogs. Both the denominators and the flat ceiling prices

vary with weight to reflect the differentials in dressing yields and in slaughtering expense normally experienced by the industry.

Standardization of cutting and processing. In establishing prices for green and processed cuts it has been necessary to prescribe standards both for cutting and processing. Uniform standards for pork cuts are necessary for effective administration of the regulation. Without cutting standards, the door would be open to widespread evasion of the regulation; substantial quantities of meat ordinarily sold as parts of the lower priced cuts could otherwise be cut and sold as part of the higher priced cuts. Without processing standards, cuts could be passed off as having been processed in a particular manner and sold at higher prices than their degree or type of processing warranted. Moreover, since pork is shipped over wide areas standardization must be on a nationwide basis and it is not possible to recognize peculiarly local variations in cutting and processing. Accordingly, the uniform standards for cutting and processing established herein are necessary to prevent circumvention of this regulation and no practicable alternative to such standardization exists for securing effective price control of pork.

The cutting standards are in general the same as those prescribed in OPA Revised Maximum Price Regulation 148. The standards for cuts conform to those generally in use in the pork packing business.

The processing standards likewise conform to those prescribed under OPA. It has not been possible now, nor was it possible then, to recognize all of the multitudinous processing techniques used in pork packing. To establish different prices for the many different variations in manner or degree of processing would result in making the regulation not only hopelessly complicated but relatively easy to evade. The processing standards prescribed in this regulation worked well under OPA and conform to those in general use in the industry.

Two methods of preparing dressed hogs are recognized in this regulation—packer style and shipper style. These two methods are in general use in the packing industry and are the only methods in such general use. Moreover, no practicable alternative exists for effective price control of dressed hogs except by limiting the manner in which dressed hogs are prepared to the two conventional styles. Accordingly, dressed hogs may not be sold unless they have been prepared in packer style or shipper style as defined in this regulation. The definitions conform to normal industry practice.

In general, pork products which do not conform to the cutting and processing standards prescribed by this regulation may not be sold. However, a specialty pork product which differs substantially from the standardized pork products specifically priced in this regulation and which meets the other requirements specified in the regulation may continue to be sold at GCPR prices if it was sold in 1950. A report must be filed by the

producer of the product and after receipt of the report, the Director may disapprove its sale or revise the ceiling price at which it may be sold. Provision is also made for approval of the sale of new specialty pork products upon a showing specified in the regulation.

Additions to the base prices. The ceiling price for the sale of a pork product at wholesale is determined by adding to the applicable base price set out in Article II (sections 20-31) the applicable additions permitted in Article IV (sections 40-54). In general, those additions fall into four categories.

1. The zone differential and the local slaughter addition are designed to permit the normal movement of hogs and of dressed pork out of surplus hog production areas of the Middle West and to compensate for the cost of such movement.

2. There are additions for sales by various classes of sellers: wholesalers, non-slaughtering processors, intermediate distributors, hotel supply houses, combination distributors and peddlers (both independent and company-owned). These additions are designed to provide normal margins for these various classes of distributors between the packer and the retail store or the purveyor of meals.

3. There are additions for sales to special classes of purchasers, specifically ship operators and defense procurement agencies.

4. Finally there are additions for performance of special services. The most important of these is local delivery. There are also additions for wrapping, for packing in shipping containers and for special cutting and trimming.

These additions will be considered in order.

Zone differentials. The zone differential concept employed in this regulation is substantially that used under OPA and is similar to that employed in CPR 24.

In general, where the distribution point is outside Zone 1 or the base zone, which includes the surplus hog production area, sellers are permitted to add the zone differential. The zone differential is a flat amount in Zones 2, 3, and 4. In Zones 5 and 6, it is a stated percentage of the lowest applicable carload freight rate from specified basing points.

In pork, as in beef, the use of this system of pricing is based on the fact that both hog production and hog slaughter are concentrated in the Middle West. Experience shows that adequate recognition of transportation costs is necessary to assure sufficient supplies of meat in the great consuming areas outside the Middle West.

The zone differential enables the pork packer located in the Middle West to recover his transportation costs on shipments outside that area. Moreover, the zone differential, coupled with the local slaughter additions, enables the pork packer outside the Middle West to cover his additional expense of bringing in live hogs from the hog production area to his plant.

The concentration of hog production is indicated by the fact that in the year

1950 the State of Iowa alone accounted for 22 percent of the United States total. An area comprising nearly all of the State of Iowa and nearby portions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri accounted in that year for about 44 percent of the United States total. Not only does this area account for the bulk of the production but it is also the center of the pork-packing industry. Its product is largely for shipment to deficit regions. Accordingly, this area has been designated Zone 1 or the base zone, and no amount may be added as a zone differential where the distribution point is in that zone.

Zone 2 or the Chicago price zone accounted in the year 1950 for approximately 12 percent of the total hog slaughter. It is also a heavy shipper of pork products. However, the plants located in this area must draw some hogs from the base zone in competition with the packers located in the base zone. Hence a zone differential of 50 cents per hundredweight is provided where the distribution point is in Zone 2.

The central and northern portions of Indiana are Zone 3, with prices 70 cents above those of the base zone. This addition is intended to reflect normal pricing practices in relation to prices of live hogs, since this is a surplus producing area for pork, and the normal differential in the prices of hogs at Chicago and St. Louis is not sufficient to justify allowing the full amount of the freight to be added to the prices at these points.

The northwestern portion of Ohio is designated as Zone 4. This is the eastern part of the cornbelt. Ceiling prices of pork in this area are \$1.00 above base prices, slightly less than the amount of the cost of transporting pork from Iowa. This also is in conformity with normal differentials.

The remainder of the eastern part of the country is designated Zone 5. The differentials in this zone are based on freight over Chicago or East St. Louis, Illinois.

The western part of the nation is designated Zone 6. The zone differentials in this zone are based on freight over Kansas City, Omaha, or South St. Paul, whichever is the lowest. The use of these normal basing points will avoid any wide differential at zone lines.

The amount which may be added as a zone differential when the distribution point is in Zone 5 or Zone 6 is 125 percent of the applicable carload freight rate where wholesale pork cuts are shipped and 115 percent of the applicable carload freight rate where dressed hogs are shipped. The 15 percent in excess of freight for dressed hogs covers icing. The 25 percent in excess of freight for pork cuts is designed to cover the cost of icing and tare.

Distribution point. The zone differential in this regulation, as in CPR 24, is determined by the distribution point. Distribution point has been defined as in CPR 24 with these changes:

(1) There is no problem in pork comparable to boneless beef and hence there is no provision here comparable to section 30 (a) of CPR 24.

(2) Ceiling prices for sales to defense procurement agencies under this regulation are determined by adding to the base price the actual cost of various items, including transportation if the pork is sold on a delivered basis. Accordingly, on a sale to a defense procurement agency, the distribution point is always the seller's place of business.

Local slaughter addition. As indicated above, the zone differential is designed to allow a packer located in the surplus hog production area, to recover his transportation costs on shipments to points outside of that area and is also designed to allow packers located outside the surplus area to recover their cost of bringing in hogs from that area. However, the zone differential is not a sufficient allowance for the latter purpose because there are losses sustained in shipment of live hogs caused by shrinkage and injury to animals, and, on shipments to the east coast, the zone differential is based on carload freight rates for shipment of meat and the meat freight rates are low in relation to freight rates for shipment of live hogs.

Hence, it is necessary to make provision in this regulation to enable packers outside the surplus area to continue a normal pattern of hog slaughter and obtain their normal margins. This provision is made by permitting an addition for local slaughter to be added to the base price.

The local slaughter addition is permitted only where the hogs are slaughtered in one of five specified regions and pork cuts or dressed hogs derived from such slaughter are delivered in one of those regions. The region where the pork cut or dressed hog is delivered determines the amount of the addition on deliveries to all buyers other than defense procurement agencies. If deliveries are made to such buyers outside the specified regions no addition may be made even though the hogs were slaughtered within one of the regions. However, if deliveries are made to a defense procurement agency, the region where the hogs were slaughtered determines whether the addition may be made and the amount of such addition. This exception is made in order to assure deliveries to army camps and other defense establishments.

The addition may be taken only on deliveries of specified fresh pork cuts or of dressed hogs. This conforms to the situation which ordinarily prevails in the absence of controls. In a normal market, fresh cuts or dressed hogs derived from local kill command a premium over fresh cuts or dressed hogs imported from outside the local area. Of course, in normal times processed cuts command no such premium and, accordingly, none is provided here.

It should be emphasized that the premium may not be taken on deliveries of frozen cuts except to defense procurement agencies. This will assure that the buyer who pays the addition will be getting value received in the form of genuinely fresh pork cuts or dressed hogs for which he would normally be willing to pay a little more.

The regions in which the additions are applicable have been determined by comparison of hog production with hog slaughter in various areas of the country. The amount of the addition has in each case been based on (1) allowance for shrink and for death loss based on shipment from the nearest surplus area; (2) allowance for the disparity in freight rates applicable to movement of hogs and meat from the nearest surplus area to the region in question, where such disparity exists; and (3) allowance for the extent to which, even in deficit areas, packers obtain hogs from local sources.

Seller's additions. Additions to the base prices have been provided for sales by several classes of sellers. To prevent the pyramiding of these additions, the regulation requires each eligible seller to elect to take only one of the seller's additions, other than the company-owned peddler truck addition, before the end of 1951 and for each half year thereafter.

Additions have been provided for independent peddler truck sellers, wholesalers, affiliated wholesalers, hotel supply houses and combination distributors. The functions of these sellers and the reasons for providing them with additions to the base prices are the same in the case of beef as they are in pork. The statements of consideration accompanying Ceiling Price Regulation 24 and amendments 2 and 3 thereto adequately discuss these sellers, and therefore these statements are incorporated herein.

Company-owned peddler trucks. Ceiling Price Regulation 24 contains no selling addition for sales by company-owned peddler trucks, since only a relatively small quantity of beef is sold by these trucks. Because of the wider distribution of pork to small stores, it is the practice of many slaughterers, wholesalers and other pork distributors to sell small quantities of pork out of trucks operated by driver-salesmen. This regulation recognizes this industry practice by permitting an addition on sales by company-owned peddler trucks. Since these small volume sales involve substantially higher costs, any seller qualifying for another seller's addition may add both the company-owned peddler truck addition and the applicable seller's addition on sales qualifying for the company-owned peddler truck addition.

Both the independent and company-owned peddler truck selling additions are limited to deliveries of not more than 100 pounds of processed wholesale pork cuts or a total of not more than 250 pounds of all meat, including pork, in any one day to any store. This weight restriction, while permitting the customary practice of low volume deliveries, is necessary to prevent sellers from charging the additions on large volume deliveries. The economies inherent in large volume deliveries make the additions unnecessary on such deliveries for which the local delivery addition is applicable.

Non-slaughtering processors. A non-slaughtering processor is similar to a wholesaler, but the latter typically processes less than 25 percent of the meat he resells while the non-slaughtering

processor customarily processes at least 25 percent of the meat he resells. A non-slaughtering processor requires a smaller addition than does the wholesaler, since a substantial part of his customary margin is provided in the differentials between the prices of fresh and processed cuts. The addition provided by this regulation is designed to cover all of the non-slaughtering processor's costs, including the costs arising from the fact that he often purchases meat at the fresh meat carload freight rate while his selling zone differential for most of his products is computed at the lower carload rate for cured or processed meat. An addition is also provided for sales by affiliated non-slaughtering processors for the same reasons as warrant, and under conditions similar to those imposed on, the addition for sales by affiliated wholesalers.

Intermediate distributors. An intermediate distributor is similar to a wholesaler, but the former does not operate and maintain a complete selling establishment with storage facilities and therefore has lower costs than a wholesaler. The wholesale beef regulation, CPR 24, does not provide an addition for intermediate distributors. If it should be determined, upon further analysis, that these sellers do require an addition on beef, the wholesale beef regulation will be revised accordingly.

The intermediate distributor's addition may be taken only on the volume, by weight, of pork bought and resold by the intermediate distributor for his own account during defined periods of the year 1950. This restriction is necessary to prevent a broker, who in the past bought and resold only a small proportion of pork for his own account, from taking the intermediate distributor's addition on pork that he normally would handle as a broker. In the absence of this restriction, a broker could change his method of business by buying and selling larger quantities for his own account and could thereby obtain a higher mark-up than is customary.

Conclusion. It is believed that each of the seller additions established by this regulation, as well as the additions fixed for sales to defense procurement agencies and ship operators, provide the several classes of wholesale sellers of pork their respective customary mark-ups over costs of materials during the entire year 1950. Data submitted by the industry to the Office of Price Stabilization and data collected by this agency indicate that the mark-ups established by this regulation are adequate when tested by operations for the entire year 1950. Not enough time has elapsed since the passage of the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951 to permit the Office of Price Stabilization to collect complete data concerning the mark-ups of each of these classes of sellers between May 24 and June 24, 1950. These data will be collected and analyzed, however, and if the data indicate that the mark-ups provided herein are below or substantially above those prevailing between May 24 and June 24, 1950, this regulation will be revised accordingly.

Additions on sales to certain buyers—Defense procurement agencies. It has not been possible, without unduly delaying the issuance of this regulation, to establish dollars-and-cents ceiling prices on the various cuts meeting the unique specifications of defense procurement agencies. Instead, this regulation provides for an addition which will be adequate to cover the special costs of supplying to defense procurement agencies. This addition is an interim measure, however. It is expected that after receipt of the reports of these suppliers, sufficient information will be at hand to permit the issuance of dollars-and-cents ceilings on the major items sold to defense procurement agencies.

Ship operators. Sales to ship operators entail a great deal of additional expense. Deliveries are made at irregular hours and it is often necessary for the delivery truck to wait at the dock for long periods of time until the ship's loading schedule permits the loading of the meat. Accordingly, this regulation permits an addition on sales of wholesale pork cuts to ship operators to cover these additional costs.

Additions for special services—Local delivery. This regulation contains the same local delivery additions as are provided in Ceiling Price Regulation 24, with two exceptions to be discussed hereafter. The local delivery additions in Ceiling Price Regulation 24 have worked well in the case of beef, and since beef and pork are frequently delivered together in the same truck, it is believed that these same additions will permit the continuation of store-door delivery of pork.

The local delivery addition may not be added on sales of special cuts to defense procurement agencies or on sales of the cuts priced under section 29 (a) by the packers of these cuts. The formula provided for in the addition on sales to defense procurement agencies and the formula provided by section 29 (a) each make an adequate allowance for local delivery.

Similarly, the local delivery addition may not be added on sales on which the peddler truck selling addition is charged, since that addition is designed to cover the costs of delivering pork to the buyer's store door by peddler truck.

Miscellaneous. Additions have also been provided for wrapping and packaging and for special cutting and trimming. These additions are designed to provide customary differentials for these special services.

Conclusion. In formulating this regulation the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted extensively with industry representatives and has given full consideration to their recommendations. In his judgment the provisions of this regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

So far as practicable the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objective of the Defense Production

Act of 1950 as amended; to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950, inclusive and to relevant factors of general applicability.

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4. Map of zones and regions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 60 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

ARTICLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. What this regulation does. This regulation establishes specific ceiling prices for most sales of pork, including dressed hogs, except for sales at retail and other sales of the miscellaneous items excluded by section 6. In addition, it defines and standardizes the pork products, including dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts, which may be sold and prohibits the sale of non-standardized items, except as permitted by section 5. The ceiling prices established by this regulation supersede those determined for the same items pursuant to the General Ceiling Price Regulation and particularly by Supplement 3, and by letter orders issued pursuant to General Overriding Regulation 10 prior to the effective date of this regulation. Finally, this regulation supersedes Supplementary Regulation 47 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

SEC. 2. Where this regulation applies. This regulation shall be applicable in the 48 states and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. Ceiling prices for sales of wholesale pork cuts. Your ceiling price for each wholesale pork cut is the applicable base price specified in Article II, plus any applicable addition permitted by Article IV.

SEC. 4. Ceiling prices for sales of dressed hogs—(a) Sales to certified dressed hog processors. Your ceiling price for each dressed hog sold to a certified dressed hog processor is the applicable base price determined in section 30 or the applicable base price specified in section 31, plus any applicable addition permitted by Article IV.

(b) Sales to others. Your ceiling price for each dressed hog sold to a buyer who is not a certified dressed hog processor is the applicable base price specified in section 31, plus any applicable addition permitted by Article IV.

SEC. 5. Ceiling prices of dried pork and specialty pork products. (a) If you produced and sold dried (other than aged dry cured) pork, or specialty pork products in 1950, your ceiling prices and the ceiling prices of your distributors for these products are established by the General Ceiling Price Regulation. The producer of these items must, however, file with the Director of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., within 30 days of the effective date of this regulation OPS Public Form 94. After receipt of this form, the Director of Price Stabilization may issue an order forbidding the producer and the distributors thereof to sell this dried (other than aged dry cured) pork or specialty pork products or may issue an order revising the ceiling

prices of the producer and the distributors of this product.

(b) If you desire to produce and sell a dried (other than aged dry cured) pork or specialty pork product which you did not produce and sell in 1950, you must apply in writing to the Director of Price Stabilization in Washington, D. C., for a ceiling price. With your application you shall submit OPS Public Form No. 94. The Director of Price Stabilization may authorize a ceiling price for such product if your application includes sufficient facts to enable the Director of Price Stabilization to find:

(1) That you have made a substantial financial investment which cannot be utilized except in the sale of such product;

(2) That the sale of this product is to constitute at least 10 percent of your dollar volume of business;

(3) That production of this item will not divert an abnormal amount of pork production from low cost to high cost items; and

(4) That approval of your application will be generally fair and equitable, will not adversely affect the price structure established by this regulation, and will not otherwise have an inflationary effect.

SEC. 6. *Exclusions.* This regulation does not apply to:

(a) Sales at retail;

(b) Pork items exempted by General Overriding Regulation 7, as amended;

(c) Sausage;

(d) Sterile canned meat;

(e) Sales or deliveries of pork products to a buyer, if, prior to the effective date of this regulation, these items have been received for shipment to such buyer by a carrier other than a carrier owned or controlled by the seller; or

(f) Canned pork produced in Europe.

SEC. 7. *Adjustment for transportation to critical areas.* Upon a finding that a critical shortage of meat has occurred in a specific area because customary sources of supply are unavailable and because the established ceiling prices do not contain a sufficient allowance to cover the cost of transporting meat to that area from other sources of supply, the Director of Price Stabilization may by order designate such area as a critical area for such period as he may prescribe, and may in writing authorize you to charge and receive, for pork products sold to buyers in that area, an amount in excess of the applicable ceiling price.

SEC. 8. *Export sales.*—(a) *Ceiling prices.* The ceiling prices at which you may export from the 48 states and the District of Columbia to any place outside the 48 states and the District of Columbia any pork product shall be your domestic ceiling price for this item, f. o. b. your place of business, plus any of the following costs you actually incurred incidental to exportation of the product:

- (1) Cost of transportation to the dock;
- (2) Export packing and freezing costs;
- (3) Demurrage or warehouse charges;
- (4) Ocean freight costs;
- (5) Insurance costs;

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(6) Consular fees; and

(7) Freight forwarders' fees.

(b) *Records.* You shall make and preserve the records required by section 11 (a) and you shall also separately list any of the actual costs incurred and charged pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (7) above. You shall furnish the buyer a written statement showing all this information.

SEC. 9. *Importation at prices above ceiling.* (a) Regardless of any contract, agreement or other obligation, you shall not, by direct or indirect methods, import into the 48 states or the District of Columbia from a foreign country any pork, except canned pork produced in Europe, purchased by you, directly or through any agent, or through a foreign or domestic corporation affiliated with you, or any foreign or domestic subsidiary thereof, if this pork product has a landed cost higher than the domestic ceiling price at the point of consignment.

(1) The landed cost shall mean the amount you paid for the product, directly or indirectly, plus the following expenses actually incurred by or for you:

(i) Transportation costs to the point of consignment;

(ii) Customs duties or other import taxes;

(iii) Other commodity taxes;

(iv) Dock charges;

(v) Clearance;

(vi) Insurance;

(vii) Letter of credit expenses; and

(viii) Any customary buying commission to a purchasing agent outside continental United States.

(2) The domestic ceiling price at the point of consignment shall mean the lowest price established in Article II for this product when sold by a slaughterer plus the zone differential, where applicable, to the point to which the shipment is consigned. In computing this price, the point to which the shipment is consigned shall be the distribution point and none of the additions provided in sections 41 through 50, inclusive, may be added.

(b) *Records.* Each of you who purchases, directly or indirectly, a pork product outside the 48 states and the District of Columbia and imports the product into the United States shall make and preserve for a period of two years the records required in section 11 (a) of this regulation; and you shall also make and preserve records for a period of two years showing any of the actual costs listed in items (i) through (viii) of section 9 (a) (1) which you incurred.

SEC. 10. *Identification of product.* You shall identify each cooked wholesale pork cut and each ready-to-eat wholesale pork cut as follows:

(a) *Cooked cuts.* Each piece of a cooked wholesale pork cut stuffed in a casing shall have the word "cooked" printed or stamped on such casing in letters at least 1/4-inch high. Each piece of a cooked wholesale pork cut not stuffed in a casing shall have the word "cooked" printed or stamped on the pork cut and on the wrapper within which this pork cut is enclosed, in letters at least 1/4-

inch high. If a cooked cut is not stuffed in a casing and is not wrapped, see section 10 (c).

(b) *Ready-to-eat cuts.* Each piece of a ready-to-eat wholesale pork cut stuffed in a casing shall have the legend "ready-to-eat" printed or stamped on such casing in letters at least 1/4-inch high. Each piece of a ready-to-eat wholesale pork cut not stuffed in a casing, except boneless butts, shall have the legend "ready-to-eat" printed or stamped on the pork cut and on the wrapper within which this pork cut is enclosed, in letters at least 1/4-inch high. Each wrapped piece of a ready-to-eat boneless butt shall have the legend "ready-to-eat" printed or stamped on the wrapper in letters at least 1/4-inch high. If a ready-to-eat cut is not stuffed in a casing and is not wrapped, see section 10 (c).

(c) *Ready-to-eat and cooked cuts not wrapped.* If a ready-to-eat or cooked cut is not stuffed in a casing and is not wrapped, the appropriate legend, "ready-to-eat" or "cooked", shall be stamped on each such cut in letters at least 1/4-inch high.

SEC. 11. *Records.*—(a) *Records which must be preserved.* On and after the effective date of this regulation, each of you who sells or transfers any pork product shall make and preserve, and each of you who, in the course of trade or business, buys or receives any pork product shall preserve for inspection by the Office of Price Stabilization for a period of two years complete and accurate records of each such sale, transfer, purchase or receipt showing:

(1) The date thereof.

(2) The names and addresses of the parties taking part in the transaction.

(3) The description, quantity, and weight of each pork product sold, transferred, delivered, purchased, received, or acquired, showing specifically:

(i) The descriptive name of each wholesale pork cut, including the grade in the case of sliced bacon, and any special cutting or trimming for which an addition specified in section 53 is charged;

(ii) The descriptive name or style of each dressed hog, whether shipper or packer style;

(iii) The weight range or ranges of dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts;

(iv) The number of pieces in each weight range of any items for which weight ranges are specified, except Boston butts, boneless butts and spareribs; and

(v) The total weight of all units of the same pork product in the same specified weight range.

(4) The price charged, received or paid therefor.

You shall also continue to preserve all records required to be preserved by section 16 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation¹ and section 10 of Supplemen-

¹ The portions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation here referred to applicable to you, are as follows:

SEC. 16. (a) *Base period records.* You must preserve and keep available for examination by the Director of Price Stabili-

tary Regulation 47 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation.²

All records required to be preserved under this section 11 may, after the expiration of 90 days after the date of the transaction to which they relate, be transferred to and preserved thereafter on microfilm.

(b) *Records which must accompany deliveries.* (1) Except as provided in section 11 (b) (2), (3), and (4) each of you who sells, transfers or delivers any pork products shall furnish to the buyer at the time of delivery a written statement showing the information set forth in section 11 (a).

(2) You shall send with each shipment, other than a c. o. d. shipment, a copy of the written statement referred to in section 11 (a) hereof: *Provided, however,* that the portion of the statement with respect to the price charged, received or paid therefor, may be omitted but (i) such portion must be mailed to the buyer within 24 hours after the shipment

those records in your possession showing the prices charged by you for the commodities or services which you delivered or offered to deliver during the base period.

(2) In addition, on or before March 22, 1951, you must prepare and preserve a statement showing the categories of commodities in which you made deliveries and offers for delivery during the base period.

(3) On or before March 22, 1951, you must also prepare and preserve a ceiling price list, showing the commodities in each category (listing each model, type, style, and kind), or the services, delivered or offered for delivery by you during the base period together with a description or identification of each such commodity or service and a statement of the ceiling price. Your ceiling price list may refer to an attached price list or catalog.

(4) You must also prepare and preserve a statement of your customary price differentials for terms and conditions of sale and classes of purchasers, which you had in effect during the base period.

(b) *Current records.* If you sell commodities or services covered by this regulation you must prepare and keep available for examination by the Director of Price Stabilization for a period of two years, records of the kind which you customarily keep showing the prices which you charge for the commodities or services. In addition, you must prepare and preserve records indicating clearly the basis upon which you have determined the ceiling price for any commodities or services not delivered by you or offered for delivery during the base period.

"Base period" as used in section 16 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation means December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951, inclusive.

²Section 10 of Supplementary Regulation 47 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation requires you, if you bought pork loins and resold those pork loins or pork cuts derived from those pork loins, to make and preserve complete and accurate records showing your seven-day cost per pound of pork loins for each week after July 30, 1951 until the effective date of this Ceiling Price Regulation 74 and your pork loin base week cost per pound. As used in that regulation "base week" means the period from January 19 to January 25, 1951, inclusive, or if pork loins were not delivered to you during the base week, the seven-day period beginning with the first day pork loins were delivered to you after January 25, 1951.

ment left your plant, or (ii) if it has been your customary practice to send invoices weekly, such portion must be mailed to the buyer during the week of the shipment.

(3) Where the shipment made constitutes the entire content of a common carrier freight car or truck, a copy of the statement referred to in section 11 (a) shall be posted in the freight car or truck near or on the door. Where the shipment made constitutes only a part of the content of a common carrier freight car or truck, the copy shall be securely attached in a conspicuous place to one of the items included within the shipment. Where the shipment made is by vehicle other than a common carrier, the copy referred to shall be given to and carried by the driver and he shall be authorized to display it to any OPS enforcement officer on request.

(4) If you transfer any pork which constitutes the entire content of a vehicle, to a business establishment or warehouse controlled or operated by you, you shall send with each vehicle making such transfer, a statement showing the name and address of the owner, the point of destination and that the item is not being transferred to a buyer in connection with a sale. This statement must be posted or carried in the same manner as required in section 11 (b) (3).

SEC. 12. Election of seller's classification. If you qualify to add more than one of the additions provided for in sections 43 through 47, inclusive, and section 49 (a) (1), you must elect which one of these additions you will add through December 31, 1951. This election must be made within 20 days after the effective date of this regulation. Once you have made this election, you may not thereafter elect to add any of the other additions provided for in those sections until after December 31, 1951. You may change your election once after December 31, 1951, and once after June 30, 1952, and once after each successive December 31 and June 30 thereafter. In each instance, after you have made your election, you may not thereafter add any of the additions provided for in those sections except the addition you elected until you have changed your election in accordance with this section. Each election must be made by notifying your Office of Price Stabilization Regional Office of your election by a statement in writing. Any change of election must be made between January 1 and 10 or July 1 and 10 of each year and shall become effective five days after you have mailed or delivered the written statement to your Regional Office.

SEC. 13. Evasion. (a) You shall not evade the provisions of this regulation by direct or indirect methods in connection with an offer, solicitation, or agreement relating to the sale, delivery, purchase, transfer or receipt of pork products, alone or in conjunction with any other commodity or service, or by way of any commission, service, transportation, wrapping, packaging or other charge or discount, premium or other privilege, or by tie-in agreement or other trade understanding, or by changing the selection

or the style of dressing, cutting, trimming, cooking or otherwise processing, or the wrapping or packaging of pork products, or otherwise.

(b) Among others, the following practices are considered evasions and are prohibited:

(1) Falsely or incorrectly invoicing pork products.

(2) Offering, selling or delivering a pork product on condition that the buyer purchase another pork product or any other commodity or service.

(3) Making or receiving a charge for delivery on the basis of a route different from that actually followed and in excess of that permitted for the route by which the pork product was actually delivered.

(4) Charging, paying, billing, or receiving any consideration for or in connection with any service for which a specific allowance has not been provided in this regulation.

(5) Selling or invoicing wholesale pork cuts for which ceiling prices are provided in section 27 of this regulation to buyers other than purveyors of meals, hotel supply houses, combination distributors, ship suppliers or peddler truck sellers as defined in section 60 (1) (1).

(c) The following payments shall not be construed as evasions of this regulation if made under the following conditions:

(1) A payment by a buyer to a seller for icing services performed by the seller before delivery of any pork product to a carrier, if the carrier's freight charges are paid directly by the buyer and if the amount paid for such icing services does not exceed the actual commercial rates for such icing services.

(2) Where the distribution point is the seller's place of business and the transportation charges are paid by the seller to the carrier, a payment by a buyer to a seller of the buyer's proportion of that transportation charge, if such payment appears on the seller's invoice.

SEC. 14. Prohibitions. (a) *Selling or buying at prices above ceiling.* Regardless of any contract, agreement or other obligation, (1) you shall not sell or deliver any pork product at a price higher than the ceiling price established by this regulation; (2) you shall not buy or receive in the regular course of trade or business any pork product at a price higher than the ceiling price established by this regulation; and (3) you shall not agree, offer, solicit or attempt to do any of the foregoing. You may, however, charge, demand, pay or offer lower prices for pork than are established by this regulation.

(b) *Selling or buying other than defined cuts.* Regardless of any contract, agreement or other obligation, except for dried (other than aged dry cured) pork and specialty pork products the ceiling prices of which are controlled by section 5, you shall not sell or deliver and you shall not buy or receive in the regular course of trade or business any pork unless such pork is defined in Appendix 2 of this regulation or unless such pork is sold to a defense procurement agency

and meets the specifications of that agency. You may, however, sell a split or half ham or a half loin to a purveyor of meals if the ham or loin, prior to splitting or cutting, meets the specifications set forth in Appendix 2 of this regulation and if you sell the split or half ham, or the half loin, at a price per cwt. (or fraction thereof), not in excess of the ceiling price per cwt. (or fraction thereof) provided for the ham or loin prior to splitting or cutting. Moreover, you may not produce and sell dried (other than aged dry cured) pork or a specialty pork product after the expiration of the 30-day period following the

effective date of this regulation unless you have, within that period, filed the report required by section 5 (a).

SEC. 15. Enforcement. On or after the effective date of this regulation, if you violate any provision of this regulation, or any order issued pursuant to it, you are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, and suits for treble damages provided for by the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. Also, any person who, in the course of trade or business, buys from you at a price higher than your ceiling price is subject to the criminal penalties

and civil enforcement actions provided for by that act.

SEC. 16. Petitions for amendment. If you desire an amendment of any provision of this regulation, you may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised, issued by the Office of Price Stabilization.

ARTICLE II—PRICING SCHEDULES

SEC. 20. Schedule I—Wholesale pork cuts: Fresh or frozen, cured, smoked, ready-to-eat, and cooked (not in molds under pressure).

[All prices are on a dollars per cwt. loose basis; the price for any fraction of a cwt. shall be reduced proportionately. Weights are by range and not by average]

Item	Fresh or frozen		Cured		Smoked		Ready-to-eat		Cooked (not in molds under pressure)	
	Weight range (pounds)	Price	Weight range (pounds)	Price	Weight range (pounds)	Price	Weight range (pounds)	Price	Weight range (pounds)	Price
1. Hams—Regular bone-in	16 down	\$45.30	16 down	\$44.30	16 down	\$52.30	16 down	\$54.50	14 down	\$57.60
	16-20	43.60	16-20	42.60	16-20	50.30	16-20	52.40	14-18	55.50
2. Hams—Long cut bone-in (may be sold only to be "aged dry cured")	16 down	44.30								
3. Hams—Skinned bone-in	Over 16	42.60	14 down	50.00	14 down	58.00	14 down	60.40	14 down	63.90
	14 down	49.00	14-18	48.00	14-18	55.70	14-18	58.10	14-16	61.40
	18-25	47.00	18-25	46.00	18-24	53.70	18-24	56.00	16-22	59.20
	Over 25	43.00	Over 25	42.00	Over 24	49.70	Over 24	51.80	Over 22	54.80
4. Hams—Regular boneless	14 down	51.20	14 down	50.20	14 down	59.20	14 down	61.60	14 down	65.10
	14-18	49.20	14-18	48.20	14-18	56.90	14-18	59.20	14-16	62.60
5. Hams—Skinned boneless	12 down	53.50	12 down	57.50	12 down	66.60	12 down	69.30	12 down	73.30
	12-16	56.10	12-16	55.10	12-16	63.90	12-16	66.60	12-16	70.30
	16-22	54.00	16-22	53.00	16-22	61.80	16-22	64.40	16-20	68.00
	Over 22	49.10	Over 22	48.10	Over 22	56.90	Over 22	59.20	Over 20	62.60
6. Hams—Regular boneless and fatted	10 down	61.60	10 down	60.60	10 down	70.30	10 down	73.90	10 down	81.30
	10-14	58.90	10-14	57.90	10-14	67.30	10-12	70.70	10-12	77.90
7. Hams—Skinless, boneless, and fatted	10 down	67.40	10 down	66.50	10 down	76.20	10 down	81.60	10 down	89.00
	10-14	64.90	10-14	63.90	10-14	73.40	10-12	78.60	10-12	86.30
	14-18	62.30	14-18	61.30	14-18	70.70	12-16	75.80	12-16	83.20
	Over 18	57.00	Over 18	56.00	Over 18	65.40	Over 16	70.00	Over 16	76.90
8. Boston butts	8 down	43.50	8 down	43.00	8 down	51.50	8 down	52.90		
	Over 8	41.00	Over 8	40.50	Over 8	48.90	Over 8	50.30		
9. Bellies—Square cut and seedless	9 down	36.50	9 down	38.00	8 down	48.90				
	9-15	34.50	9-15	36.00	8-14	45.90				
	15-17	29.00	15-17	30.50	14-16	39.50				
	17-22	27.00	17-22	28.50	16-20	36.70				
10. Bellies—Square cut and seedless with sparerib in (may be sold only to be "aged, dry cured")	22 down	31.20								
11. Bellies—Square cut seedless and derinded					8 down	52.40				
					8-14	49.30				
					14-16	42.10				
					16-20	38.90				
12. Loins—Regular	12 down	51.00	12 down	52.00	12 down	63.70				
	12-16	50.00	12-16	51.00	12-16	62.70				
	16-20	47.00	16-20	48.00	16-18	58.50				
	Over 20	42.00	Over 20	43.00	Over 18	52.50				
13. Picnics—Regular bone in	8 down	34.50	8 down	34.00	8 down	42.10	8 down	43.80	6 down	45.70
	Over 8	32.00	Over 8	31.50	Over 8	39.60	Over 8	41.20	Over 6	43.00
14. Picnics—Boneless	6 down	41.00	6 down	40.50	6 down	48.70	6 down	50.80	6 down	53.00
	Over 6	38.00	Over 6	37.50	Over 6	45.70	Over 6	47.60	Over 6	49.60
15. Picnics—Boneless, skinless, and fatted	6 down	49.20	6 down	48.70	6 down	57.60	6 down	60.60	6 down	65.30
	Over 6	45.40	Over 6	44.90	Over 6	53.70	Over 6	56.50	Over 6	60.90
16. Shoulder—Skinned, neckbone out	16 down	38.00	16 down	37.50	16 down	45.90				
	Over 16	35.50	Over 16	35.00	Over 16	43.30				
17. Shoulders—Skinned boneless	14 down	42.90	14 down	42.40	14 down	51.50				
	Over 14	40.10	Over 14	39.60	Over 14	48.60				
18. Shoulders—Boneless, skinless, and fatted	12 down	47.10	12 down	46.60	12 down	57.00				
	Over 12	44.00	Over 12	43.50	Over 12	53.70				
19. Shoulders—Regular neckbone out	16 down	34.90	16 down	34.40	16 down	42.70				
	Over 16	32.60	Over 16	32.10	Over 16	40.30				
20. Shoulders—Rough neckbone in	16 down	32.30	16 down	31.80	16 down	40.00				
	Over 16	30.30	Over 16	29.80	Over 16	38.00				
21. Shoulders—Rough, neckbone out	16 down	33.30	16 down	32.80	16 down	41.20				
	Over 16	31.10	Over 16	30.60	Over 16	38.80				
22. Shoulders—Long cut (may be sold only to be aged, dry cured)	All weights	32.40								
23. Butts—Boneless	3 down	54.00	3 down	54.50	3 down	69.40	3 down	71.70		
	Over 3	48.20	Over 3	48.70	Over 3	63.00	Over 3	65.10		
24. Loins—Boneless (Canadian style)	All	76.50	All	78.00	All	98.00				
25. Loins—Boneless—Reg. cap or tail on (may not be sold to retailers)	All	72.80	All	74.30						
26. Briskets	All	21.10	All	22.10	All	27.70				
27. Fat backs	Under 12	13.70	Under 12	14.50	Under 12	17.50				
	12-16	14.70	12-16	15.50	12-16	18.50				
	Over 16	15.70	Over 16	16.50	Over 16	19.70				
	All weights	13.70	All weights	14.50	All weights	17.50				
	All weights	24.00	All weights	25.00	All weights	29.10				
28. Fat back ends or squares										
29. Bellies or belly squares, dry salt trim (clear or rib)										
30. Plates and jowls:										
Clear plates		13.70		14.50		17.50				
Regular plates, boneless		18.00		18.80		22.30				
Jowl butts		14.50		15.30		19.70				
Square jowl butts		16.50		17.50		24.10				
Hog jaws (also known as Rough Jowls) (May be sold only to be "aged, dry cured")		14.00								

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Item	Fresh or frozen		Cured		Smoked		Ready-to-eat		Cooked (not in molds under pressure)	
	Weight range (pounds)	Price	Weight range (pounds)	Price	Weight range (pounds)	Price	Weight range (pounds)	Price	Weight range (pounds)	Price
31. Spare ribs.....	3 and down	\$40.00	3 and down	\$40.50	3 and down	\$48.00				
	Over 3.....	37.00	Over 3.....	37.50	Over 3.....	44.70				
32. Barbecue ribs.....	3 and down	46.30	3 and down	46.80	3 and down	54.90				
33. Loin ribs.....	All weights	56.70	All weights	57.20	All weights	66.20				
34. Sparerib brisket bones.....	All weights	14.00	All weights	14.50	All weights	19.70				

SPECIAL ADJUSTMENT

If any wholesale pork cut listed above is not cut or trimmed in accordance with the specifications prescribed in Appendix 2, you must deduct \$2.00 per cwt. from the prices listed above for any such improperly cut or trimmed fresh or frozen cut and \$2.50 per

cwt. from the prices listed above for any such improperly cut or trimmed cured or processed cut.

SEC. 21. Schedule II—Wholesale pork cuts: sliced bacon, derind, packed in shipping containers.

[All prices are on a dollars per cwt. packed basis; the price for a fraction of a cwt. shall be reduced proportionately]

	Packed in containers 30 pounds or less	
	½-pound package	1-pound package
Parchment wrapped:		
Grade A.....	\$57.40	\$56.70
Grade B.....	49.00	48.90
Grade C.....	45.10	44.40
Rolls in cellophane or other transparent material:		
Grade A.....	57.90	56.90
Grade B.....	50.10	49.10
Grade C.....	45.60	44.60
Closed carton; or cardboard wrapped in cellophane or other transparent material:		
Grade A.....	59.40	58.20
Grade B.....	51.60	50.40
Grade C.....	47.10	45.90
Any package listed above:		
Hotel (28-32, inclusive, slices per pound).....	61.50	60.90
Grade D.....	35.90	34.70
Canadian:		
Smoked.....	111.20	110.00
Cooked.....	114.00	112.80
Jowl butts.....	30.60	29.50
Boneless regular plates.....	34.50	33.40

	Packed in containers 30 pounds or less
Platter or bulk layers:	
Hotel (28-32, inclusive, slices per pound).....	\$60.00
Grade A.....	55.90
Grade B.....	48.10
Grade C.....	43.60
Grade D.....	33.70
Bacon ends:	
Packages 2 pounds or less.....	22.70
Loose in carton or packages over 2 pounds.....	21.40

SPECIAL ADJUSTMENTS

Each of the above prices includes wrapping and packing allowances and you may not add to the prices listed above any addition specified in Section 51 or 52.

If any of the above items are packaged in a shipping container containing more than 30 pounds, the price listed above for each such item shall be reduced \$0.50 per cwt.

SEC. 22. Schedule III—Wholesale pork cuts: Cured and cooked, smoked and cooked, and browned.

[All prices are on a dollars per cwt. loose basis; the price for any fraction of a cwt. shall be reduced proportionately. Weights are by range and not by average. Cooked items in this schedule must be cooked in molds under pressure]

	Weight Range (pounds)	Price		
		Cured and cooked	Smoked and cooked	Browned
1. Hams—Regular, boneless, and fattened.	10 down	\$83.40	\$85.40	\$87.50
	Over 10	79.80	81.80	83.80
2. Hams—Skinless, boneless, and fattened.	10 down	91.50	93.70	95.70
	Over 10	88.20	90.30	92.30
3. Picnics—Skinless, boneless, and fattened.	5 down	67.90	69.60	72.00
	Over 5	63.30	64.90	67.00
4. Shoulders—Skinless, boneless, and fattened.	10 down	66.70	68.40	70.30
	Over 10	62.60	64.20	66.20

SPECIAL ADJUSTMENT

If any wholesale pork cut listed above is not trimmed in accordance with the specifications prescribed in Appendix 2, you must deduct \$2.50 per cwt. from the prices listed above for any such improperly trimmed cut.

SEC. 23. Schedule IV—Wholesale pork cuts: Pork sausage material.

[All prices are on a dollars per cwt. loose basis; the price for any fraction of a cwt. shall be reduced proportionately]

	Price—Fresh, frozen, or cured
1. Regular trimmings 40 percent lean.....	\$22.00
2. Regular trimmings 50 percent lean.....	23.50
3. Special lean trimmings 80 percent lean.....	45.50
4. Extra lean trimmings 95 percent lean.....	51.50
5. Neck bone trimmings.....	40.50
6. Blade meat.....	53.50
7. Skinned neck fat.....	16.00
8. Skin-on neck fat.....	14.50
9. Skinned back fat.....	15.00
10. Skinned ham fat.....	15.50
11. Skinned shoulder fat.....	15.50

SEC. 24. Schedule V—Wholesale pork cuts: Miscellaneous pork cuts.

[All prices are on a dollars per cwt. loose basis except that gelatin skins are priced on a dollars per cwt. packed basis. The price for any fraction of a cwt. shall be reduced proportionately]

	Price	
	Fresh or frozen	Smoked
1. Hocks ½ pound up.....	\$30.00	\$39.00
2. Knuckles under ½ pound.....	22.00	30.00
3. Feet, regular.....	8.00	
4. Feet, short cut.....	6.00	
5. Tidbits from hind feet.....	15.00	
6. Tails.....	17.00	22.00
7. Neck bones.....	13.00	17.00
8. No. 1 Skins-strips.....	12.00	
9. Bacon skins.....		11.00
10. Gelatin skins (price includes the container; you may not add the additions provided in sec. 51 or 52).....	9.25	
11. Blade butts (blade bones).....	36.00	41.00
12. Back bones.....	5.00	10.00
13. Pork tenderloin.....	81.00	
14. Pork tenderloin tips.....	79.00	
15. Capiicola butts (cured, natural casings):		
3 pounds down.....		82.90
Over 3 pounds.....		76.00
16. Capiicola butts (artificial casings):		
3 pounds down.....		77.20
Over 3 pounds.....		70.50

¹ NOTE.—If you sell hocks, knuckles, feet, tails, or neck bones cured you may add \$1.00 per cwt. to the prices for these items as above listed for fresh or frozen.

SEC. 25. Schedule VI—Wholesale pork cuts: Semi-sterile canned meats.

[All prices are on a dollars per cwt. packed basis; the price for any fraction of a cwt. shall be reduced proportionately. Weights are by range and not by average except for exact weight hams of 6½ or 6¾ pounds. Weights refer to the weight of the product immediately before canning. You may not add to the prices listed below the additions provided in section 51 or 52.]

	Weight range (pounds)	Price	
		Unsmoked	Smoked
1. Canned whole ham:			
(a) Pear shaped, skinless (exact net weight each).	6½ or 6¾	\$88.80	\$92.30
Pear-shaped, skinless	7-9	81.30	84.40
	9-11	80.30	83.30
	11-13	76.90	79.80
(b) Pear-shaped (Polish style with shank collar).	7-9	78.30	84.30
	9-11	77.30	81.40
	11-13	73.90	76.80
(c) Pullman, skinless	7-10	82.00	84.60
	10-13	78.80	81.30
2. Canned whole picnic	4-8	68.90	
3. Canned spiced luncheon meat	6 or 8	55.80	
4. Canned spiced ham	3	54.80	
	6 or 8	73.30	
5. Canned pressed ham, boneless, chopped	3	77.10	
	6 or 8	76.10	
	10	75.40	
6. Canned chopped pork, boneless	3	59.20	
	6 or 8	57.70	
	10	57.00	

SEC. 26. Schedule VII—Wholesale pork cuts: Pork variety meats and edible by-products.

[All prices are on a dollars per cwt. loose basis; the price for any fraction of a cwt. shall be reduced proportionately.]

Item	Price
Brains	\$13.50
Caul fat	15.50
Cheek meat	39.00
Chitterlings	13.00
Crown meat	18.50
Cutlets	42.00
Diaphragm meat	18.50
Ears	13.50
Gullet and sand meat	18.50
Head (tongue out)	12.00
Head meat	39.00
Head skins	10.00
Hearts	34.00
Kidneys	14.50
Leaf lard (raw)	17.00
Lips	12.00
Livers	24.50
Melts (trimmed)	10.00
Snouts (lean meat out)	9.00
Snouts (lean meat in)	11.00
Tongues (bone in)	29.00
Tongues (boneless)	32.50
Tongues, cured (bone in)	30.50
Tongues, cured (boneless)	34.10
Tongues, smoked (bone in)	42.20
Tongue trimmings	20.00
Stomachs	11.00
Stomachs, cooked	12.00

SPECIAL ADJUSTMENT

If any wholesale pork cut listed above is not trimmed in accordance with the specification prescribed in Appendix 2, you must deduct \$2.00 per cwt. from the price listed above for any such improperly trimmed cut.

SEC. 27. Schedule VIII—Wholesale pork cuts: Fabricated loin cuts.

[All prices are on a dollars per cwt. loose basis; the price for any fraction of a cwt. shall be reduced proportionately.]

Bladeless loin chops (cut end to end):

Sales by	Price
Hotel supply houses to purveyors of meals and by anyone to purveyors of meals as defined in section 60 (p) (4)	\$62.30
Combination distributors or peddler truck sellers as defined in section 60 (l) (1) to purveyors of meals	59.80
All other sales	54.80

NOTE.—The above cut may be sold only to purveyors of meals, hotel supply houses, combination distributors, ship suppliers and peddler truck sellers as defined in section 60 (l) (1).

SEC. 28. Schedule IX—Wholesale pork cuts: Aged, dry-cured pork cuts.

[All prices are on a dollars per cwt. loose basis; the price for any fraction of a cwt. shall be reduced proportionately.]

Item	Price—Aged, dry cured
1. Hams	\$88.90
2. Shoulders	59.70
3. Bacon sides (boneless)	51.80
4. Bacon sides (spare rib in)	55.00
5. Hog jaws (also known as rough jowls)	28.20

SEC. 29. Wholesale pork cuts: certain cuts packed in wood or glass containers—

(a) **Ceiling prices.** Your ceiling price for fat back pork (30 to 125 pieces per 200 lb. barrel), plate pork (25-44 pieces per 200 lb. barrel) and brisket pork in brine or vinegar pickled pigs feet (cooked, bone in) packed in watertight wooden containers weighing at least 13 pounds net each or glass containers weighing at least 7 pounds net each shall be determined as follows:

(1) **Packers.** If you pack one of these items in these containers you shall determine your ceiling price for that item as follows:

(i) Determine the ceiling price for the wholesale pork cut to be used on a loose basis at the point where the packing is done.

(ii) Determine the total value of the pork cut packed in each container immediately before it is placed in the container as follows: You shall add to the price computed under (i) an amount equal to any gain in ceiling price value of the wholesale pork cut used attributable to any curing or cooking you have done or you shall subtract from the price computed under (i) an amount equal to any loss in ceiling price value of the wholesale pork cut used attributable to any curing or cooking you have done. In addition, you shall deduct from or add to the price computed under (i) an amount equal to any net loss or net gain in ceiling price value attributable to trimming you have done, after having allowed the full ceiling price value of any by-product resulting from the trimming. The result of your computations is your total value of the pork cut packed.

(iii) Determine your actual cost of the ingredients (other than pork) packed in each container.

(iv) Determine your direct labor cost applicable to the product in each packed container.

(v) Determine your actual cost of each container and of any outer package used.

(vi) Add the following amounts:

- Items (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v);
- 100 percent of item (iv); and
- 1½ cents per pound of net weight of finished product.

The resulting sum is your ceiling price. You may not add to your ceiling price the additions provided in Article IV. You may add to your ceiling price any

actual cost you incur for transportation of the item to your customer. You shall file the report required in section 29 (b). You shall give a written statement of your ceiling price, not including any transportation costs, to each of your customers on the initial sale of this item to each after the effective date of this regulation.

(2) **Others.** If you buy one of these items in these containers, you shall determine your ceiling price for that item by adding to the ceiling price of the packer of the item the actual cost you incurred to transport the item to your selling establishment plus the applicable additions provided for in sections 42 through 50, inclusive, and section 52.

(b) **Reports.** If you pack one of the items listed in section 29 (a) in one of the containers enumerated therein, you shall file within 30 days of the effective date of this regulation with the Director of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., an itemized statement showing each of the calculations made under items (i) through (vi), inclusive, of section 29 (a) (1) and explaining how the figures used in these calculations were arrived at. In addition you shall, at that time, furnish the Director of Price Stabilization with the name and address of each of your customers to whom you furnished the notifications of your ceiling price required by section 29 (a) (1). After receipt of your report, the Director of Price Stabilization may issue an order forbidding you to sell this item or may issue an order revising the ceiling prices of you and your customers for this item. If you do not file this statement within the time required the Director of Price Stabilization may, nevertheless, fix a ceiling price for this item dating back to the time when this statement was due.

Sec. 30. Schedule X—Dressed hogs: Denominator basis. This section may not be used to determine the ceiling price of a dressed hog you sell to a person other than a certified dressed hog processor.

Your base price for each dressed hog sold to a certified dressed hog processor may be determined under section 31 or may be determined as follows:

Find the dressed weight range applicable to the hog being priced by consulting the table below. Dressed weight ranges are in the first column for shipper and in the third column for packer style. Then find the related live weight range of this dressed hog on the same line in the table but in the fifth column. Then ascertain the current Chicago live hog price for hogs of that live weight range and multiply that price by the appropriate denominator given in the table for such live weight range. Denominators are in the second column for shipper and in the fourth column for packer style on the same line in the table. The resulting product is the base price. Your ceiling for the dressed hog sold to a certified dressed hog processor is the base price plus any of the applicable additions listed in Article IV, if you determine your ceiling price under this section.

TABLE OF WEIGHT RANGES AND DENOMINATORS

[Prices determined under this Schedule will be on a dollars per hundredweight basis; the price for any fraction of a hundredweight shall be reduced proportionately. Weights are by range and not by average]

Shipper style		Packer style		Related live-weight ranges (pounds)
Dressed weight ranges (pounds)	Denominators	Dressed weight ranges (pounds)	Denominators	
Pigs:				
81-99	1.45	73-89	1.54	120-140.
100-119	1.41	90-107	1.50	140-160.
120-136	1.39	108-123	1.47	160-180.
Butchers:				
137-153	1.36	124-138	1.44	180-200.
154-171	1.34	139-154	1.42	200-220.
172-188	1.33	155-169	1.41	220-240.
189-213	1.32	170-192	1.39	240-270.
214-235	1.31	193-213	1.38	270-300.
236-265	1.30	214-239	1.37	300-330.
Over 265	1.28	Over 239	1.35	330 up.
Sows:				
Under 312	1.32	Under 280	1.39	Under 400.
312 and over	1.30	280 and over	1.37	400 and over

NOTE.—Dressed hogs weighing less than 81 pounds, shipper style, or less than 73 pounds, packer style, shall be governed by section 31.

SEC. 31. Schedule XI—Dressed hogs: Flat price basis. This section or section 30 may be used to determine the ceiling price of a dressed hog sold to a certified dressed hog processor. This section shall be used to determine the ceiling price of a dressed hog sold to a person other than a certified dressed hog processor.

[All prices are on a dollars per cwt. basis; the price for any fraction of a cwt. shall be reduced proportionately. Weights are by range and not by average]

Shipper style		Packer style	
Dressed weight ranges (pounds)	Price	Dressed weight ranges (pounds)	Price
Pigs:			
60-80	\$34.80	55-72	\$36.80
81-99	32.60	73-89	34.60
100-119	32.20	90-107	34.10
120-136	31.70	108-123	33.50
Butchers:			
137-153	31.30	124-138	33.10
154-171	31.10	139-154	32.90
172-188	30.60	155-169	32.30
189-213	29.80	170-192	31.50
214-235	29.40	193-213	31.20
236-265	28.70	214-239	30.20
Over 265	27.10	Over 239	28.50
Sows:			
Under 312	28.90	Under 280	30.50
312 and over	26.70	280 and over	28.10

NOTE.—Dressed hogs weighing less than 60 pounds, shipper style, or less than 55 pounds, packer style, shall remain under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, as amended and as supplemented.

ARTICLE III—DISTRIBUTION POINT

SEC. 35. Distribution point. The distribution point applicable to each of your sales determines the zone differential (section 40) and the local delivery addition (section 42), if applicable. In determining the distribution point applicable to each sale, you shall be governed as follows:

(a) *Sales to purveyors of meals.* On sales of pork products to purveyors of meals the distribution point may be, at the option of the seller:

(1) The point at which the meat consigned to the purveyor of meals is delivered to a carrier for shipment to the purveyor, who pays the shipping charges directly to the carrier; or

(2) Any of the points designated in paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section.

(b) *Less than carload shipments.* On sales of less than carload shipments of pork products, the distribution point may be, at the option of the seller:

(1) The seller's place of business, if the buyer comes to the seller's plant to pick up the meat; or

(2) The seller's place of business if the seller makes a local delivery beginning at his place of business and continuing to the buyer's place of business; or

(3) The unloading station nearest the buyer's place of business.

(c) *Carload shipments.* On sales of carload shipments of pork products the distribution point may be, at the option of the seller:

(1) The point at which the buyer takes actual physical possession of the meat; or

(2) The seller's place of business if the seller makes a local delivery beginning at his place of business and continuing to the buyer's place of business; or

(3) The point from which the meat consigned to the buyer is delivered to a carrier for shipment at the carload rate to the buyer who pays the shipping charges directly to the carrier; or

(4) The unloading station nearest the buyer's place of business.

(d) *Sales to defense procurement agencies.* On sales to a defense procurement agency, your place of business shall be the distribution point.

(e) *Substituted distribution points.* If no carload freight rates are established to the applicable point listed in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this section, the nearest point to which such freight rates are established shall become the applicable distribution point.

ARTICLE IV—ZONE DIFFERENTIALS AND ADDITIONS

SEC. 40. Addition 1—Zone differentials. The zones listed below are defined in Appendix 1.

(a) *Zone 1.* No amount may be added as a zone differential where the distribution point is located in Zone 1.

(b) *Zone 2.* The amount to be added as a zone differential where the distribution point is located in Zone 2 shall be 50 cents per cwt.

(c) *Zone 3.* The amount to be added as a zone differential where the distribution point is located in Zone 3 shall be 70 cents per cwt.

(d) *Zone 4.* The amount to be added as a zone differential where the distribution point is located in Zone 4 shall be \$1.00 per cwt.

(e) *Zone 5. (1) Green wholesale pork cuts.* For green wholesale pork cuts the amount to be added as a zone differential where the distribution point is located in Zone 5 shall be determined by multiplying by 125 percent the lowest fresh meat carload freight rate from Chicago, Illinois, or East St. Louis, Illinois, to the distribution point, whichever is lower, adjusted to the nearest 10 cents per cwt. and by adding to that amount 50 cents per cwt.

(2) *Cured or processed wholesale pork cuts.* For cured or processed wholesale pork cuts, the amount to be added as a zone differential where the distribution point is located in Zone 5 shall be determined by multiplying by 125 percent the lowest classified carload freight rate for packing house products or semi-sterile canned meat products, whichever is applicable, from Chicago, Illinois, or East St. Louis, Illinois, to the distribution point, whichever is lower, adjusted to the nearest 10 cents per cwt. and by adding to that amount 50 cents per cwt.

(3) *Dressed hogs.* For dressed hogs, the amount to be added as a zone differential where the distribution point is located in Zone 5 shall be determined by multiplying by 115 percent the lowest dressed hog carload freight rate from Chicago, Illinois, or East St. Louis, Illinois, to the distribution point, whichever is lower, adjusted to the nearest 10 cents per cwt. and by adding to that amount 50 cents per cwt.

(f) *Zone 6. (1) Green wholesale pork cuts.* The amount to be added as a zone differential where the distribution point is located in Zone 6 shall be determined by multiplying by 125 percent the lowest fresh meat carload freight rate from Omaha, Nebraska, South St. Paul, Minnesota, or Kansas City, Kansas, to the distribution point, whichever is lowest, adjusted to the nearest 10 cents per cwt.

(2) *Cured or processed wholesale pork cuts.* For cured or processed wholesale pork cuts, the amount to be added as a zone differential where the distribution point is located in Zone 6 shall be determined by multiplying by 125 percent the lowest classified carload freight rate for packing house products or semi-sterile canned meat products, whichever is applicable, from Omaha, Nebraska, South St. Paul, Minnesota, or Kansas City, Kansas, to the distribution point, whichever is lowest, adjusted to the nearest 10 cents per cwt.

(3) *Dressed hogs.* For dressed hogs, the amount to be added as a zone differential where the distribution point is located in Zone 6 shall be determined by multiplying by 115 percent the lowest dressed hog carload freight rate from Omaha, Nebraska, South St. Paul, Minnesota, or Kansas City, Kansas, to the distribution point, whichever is lowest, adjusted to the nearest 10 cents per cwt.

SEC. 41. Addition 2—Local slaughter addition. (a) *Wholesale pork cuts.* On the sale of loins, shoulders, picnics, Boston butts, boneless butts, spareribs, feet, tails, neck bones, hearts, livers, kidneys, brains, and tongues (1) which are derived from hogs slaughtered in any of the regions listed below as defined in Appendix 1, and (2) which are delivered fresh (not frozen except to a defense procurement agency) to a buyer whose place of business is located within the same region, you may add to the prices specified in Article II for these items the amount specified below opposite the applicable region. If the place of business of a buyer, other than a defense procurement agency, is located in a different region with a lower local slaughter addi-

tion, if any, than the region where the hog is slaughtered, the local slaughter addition is limited to that specified below, if any, for the region in which the buyer's place of business is located.

Region	Permitted addition per cwt.
Region A.....	\$2.00
Region B.....	1.50
Region C.....	1.00
Region D.....	1.00
Region E.....	1.50

(b) *Dressed hogs.* On the sale of a dressed hog (1) which is derived from a hog slaughtered in one of the regions listed below as defined in Appendix 1, and (2) which is delivered fresh (not frozen except to a defense procurement agency) to a buyer whose place of business is located within the same region, you may add to the prices determined under Schedules X and XI the amount specified below opposite the applicable region. If the place of business of a buyer, other than a defense procurement agency, is located in a different region with a lower local slaughter addition, if any, than the region where the hog is slaughtered, the local slaughter addition, if any, is limited to that specified below for the region in which the buyer's place of business is located.

Region	Permitted addition per cwt.
Region A.....	\$0.60
Region B.....	.45
Region C.....	.30
Region D.....	.30
Region E.....	.45

SEC. 42. Addition 3—Local delivery.

(a) Where you make (or pay a contract carrier to make) a local delivery of not in excess of 3,000 pounds in any one day to the delivery point designated by the buyer, you may add to the prices specified in Article II, except the prices computed under section 29 (a) (1), the amount indicated for the distances set forth below:

(The charge for local delivery for any fraction of a cwt. shall be reduced proportionately.)

Amount	Distance of delivery ¹
\$0.40.....	Up to 35 miles
\$0.60.....	35 to 75 miles
\$1.00.....	75 to 150 miles
\$1.30.....	Over 150 miles

¹ In terms of shortest railroad and/or truck route.

(b) Where you make a local delivery in excess of 3,000 pounds in any one day to the delivery point designated by the buyer, you may add to the prices specified in Article II, except the prices computed under section 29 (a) (1), for local delivery, the lowest of the following three amounts:

- (1) The regular commercial rate.
- (2) The actual cost of making the delivery.
- (3) The amount specified in (a) above for local delivery for a corresponding distance.

(c) You may not add to your ceiling prices the amounts specified in subsections (a) or (b) of this section if you

add a peddler truck selling addition pursuant to section 49.

SEC. 43. Addition 4—Wholesaler's addition.

(a) On the sale of any pork product (not obtained through custom slaughtering):

(1) To retailers, you may add \$2.50 per cwt. to the prices specified in Schedules I through VII, IX and XI and to your ceiling price determined under section 29 (a) (2), or

(2) To purveyors of meals you may add \$2.50 per cwt. to the prices specified in Schedules I through IX and XI and to your ceiling price determined under section 29 (a) (2), or

(3) To another wholesaler, you may add \$0.75 per cwt. to the prices specified in Schedules I through VII and IX and XI and to your ceiling price determined under section 29 (a) (2), or

(4) To other buyers, including defense procurement agencies, you may add \$1.25 per cwt. to the prices specified in Schedules I through VII, IX and XI and to your ceiling price determined under section 29 (a) (2).

(b) You may not add the wholesaler's selling addition provided for above unless you are a wholesaler as defined in section 60 (z) and unless you have filed with the appropriate Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization a signed statement, in duplicate, containing the following:

- (1) Your name.
- (2) The address of your selling establishment.
- (3) The date you began doing business as a wholesaler.
- (4) The type or types of customers to whom you regularly and customarily sell your product.

Any statement filed in accordance with the similar provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 24 shall also satisfy the requirements of filing under this section 43.

(c) *Addition for certain sales by affiliated wholesalers.* If you do not qualify as a wholesaler, only by reason of the fact that you do not meet the requirements of section 60 (z) (2) of this regulation, you may add the appropriate wholesaler's addition on sales of those pork products you buy for resale from unaffiliated sources, *Provided:*

(1) The product is readily distinguishable as having been purchased for resale (i. e., it bears the appropriate registration number required by Distribution Regulation 1 or any wrapping or packaging bearing the name or identification of the nonaffiliated slaughterer from whom you bought);

(2) The name of the person from whom you bought for resale is stated on your invoice or, if the item is a wrapped or packaged item, the name of the person whose identification appears on the package or wrapper must be shown on your invoice;

(3) After the effective date of this regulation, you do not sell any pork products to any slaughterer, packer, packer's branch house, or any person affiliated therewith;

(4) You do not, during the month of September 1951, take the addition on a greater volume, by weight, of pork than you obtained from unaffiliated sources

and resold during the month of September 1950;

(5) You do not during each calendar quarter beginning on or after October 1, 1951, take the addition on a greater volume, by weight, of pork than you obtained from unaffiliated sources and resold during the last calendar quarter of 1950;

(6) You file with your OPS Regional Office, on or before October 1, 1951, a statement showing the volume by weight of pork you obtained from unaffiliated sources and resold during (a) the month of September 1950, and (b) the last calendar quarter of 1950;

(7) You file with your OPS Regional Office, on or before October 15, 1951, a statement showing for the month of September 1951:

(i) The total volume by weight of pork obtained for resale from unaffiliated sources; and

(ii) The total volume by weight of pork sold on which the wholesaler's addition was charged;

(8) You file with your OPS Regional Office on or before January 15, 1952, and on or before the 15th day following the end of each calendar quarter ending on or after March 31, 1952, a statement showing, for the calendar quarter ended prior to the reporting date:

(i) The total volume by weight of pork obtain for resale from unaffiliated sources; and

(ii) The total volume by weight of pork sold on which the wholesaler's addition was charged.

SEC. 44. Addition 5—Non-slaughtering processor's addition.

(a) On the sale of any pork product (not obtained through custom slaughtering):

(1) To retailers, you may add \$1.50 per cwt. to the prices specified in Schedules I through VII, IX and XI and to your ceiling price determined under section 29 (a) (2), or

(2) To purveyors of meals, you may add \$1.50 per cwt. to the prices specified in Schedules I through IX and XI and to your ceiling price determined under section 29 (a) (2), or

(3) To other buyers, including defense procurement agencies, you may add \$0.75 per cwt. to the prices specified in Schedules I through VII, IX and XI and to your ceiling price determined under section 29 (a) (2).

(b) You may not add the non-slaughtering processor's addition provided for above unless you are a non-slaughtering processor as defined in section 60 (k) and unless you have filed with the appropriate Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization a signed statement, in duplicate, containing the following:

- (1) Your name
- (2) The address of your selling establishment
- (3) The date you began doing business as a non-slaughtering processor.
- (4) The type or types of customers to whom you regularly and customarily sell your product.

(c) *Addition for certain sales by affiliated non-slaughtering processors.* If you do not qualify as a non-slaughtering

processor, only by reason of the fact that you do not meet the requirements of section 60 (k) (2) of this regulation, you may add the appropriate non-slaughtering processor's addition on sales of those pork products you buy for resale from unaffiliated sources, *Provided*:

(1) You comply with all of the requirements of subdivisions (1) through (6), inclusive, of section 43 (c);

(2) You file with your OPS Regional Office, on or before October 15, 1951, a statement showing for the month of September 1951:

(i) The total volume by weight of pork obtained for resale from unaffiliated sources; and

(ii) The total volume by weight of pork sold on which the non-slaughtering processor's addition was charged.

(3) You file with your OPS Regional Office on or before January 15, 1952, and on or before the 15th day following the end of each calendar quarter ending on or after March 31, 1952, a statement showing, for the calendar quarter ended prior to the reporting date:

(i) The total volume by weight of pork obtained for resale from unaffiliated sources; and

(ii) The total volume by weight of pork sold on which the non-slaughtering processor's addition was charged.

SEC. 45. Addition 6—Intermediate distributor's addition. (a) On the sale of any pork product (not obtained through custom slaughtering):

(1) To retailers, you may add \$1.00 per cwt. to the prices specified in Schedules I through VII, IX and XI and to your ceiling price determined under section 29 (a) (2), or

(2) To purveyors of meals, you may add \$1.00 per cwt. to the prices specified in Schedules I through IX and XI and to your ceiling price determined under section 29 (a) (2), or

(3) To other buyers, including defense procurement agencies, you may add \$0.50 per cwt. to the prices specified in Schedules I through VII, IX and XI and to your ceiling price determined under section 29 (a) (2).

(b) You may not add the intermediate distributor's addition provided for above unless you are an intermediate distributor as defined in section 60 (h) and unless you have filed with the appropriate Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization a signed statement, in duplicate, containing the following:

(1) Your name

(2) The address of your business

(3) The date you began doing business as an intermediate distributor

(4) The type or types of customers to whom you regularly and customarily sell your product.

(c) You may not, during the month of September 1951, take the addition on a greater volume, by weight, of pork than you bought and resold for your own account during the month of September 1950. Moreover, you may not, during each calendar quarter beginning on or after October 1, 1951, take the addition on a greater volume, by weight, of pork than you bought and resold for your own

account during the last quarter of the calendar year 1950.

(d) You shall file with your OPS Regional Office, on or before October 1, 1951, a statement showing the volume, by weight, of pork you bought and resold for your account during (1) the month of September 1950; and (2) the last calendar quarter of 1950.

(e) If you add the intermediate distributor's addition you shall file with your OPS Regional Office:

(1) On or before October 15, 1951, a statement showing, for the month of September 1951, the total volume, by weight, of pork on which you charged the intermediate distributor's addition; and

(2) On or before January 15, 1952, and on or before the 15th day following the end of each calendar quarter ending on or after March 31, 1952, a statement showing, for the calendar quarter ended prior to the reporting date, the total volume, by weight, of pork on which you charged the intermediate distributor's addition.

SEC. 46. Addition 7—Hotel supply house addition. (a) On the sale of the following wholesale pork cuts to purveyors of meals you may add to the prices specified in Article II the amount specified below opposite the type of cut sold:

Item	Amount per cwt.
(1) Boneless hams, boneless shoulders, boneless picnics and boneless butts (sections 20 and 22)-----	\$8.00
(2) Semi-sterile canned meat (section 25)-----	8.00
(3) Miscellaneous pork cuts (section 24), except pork tenderloins, pork tenderloin tips and capicola butts-----	4.00
(4) Capicola butts and Canadian bacon-----	10.00
(5) Pork variety meats and edible by-products (section 26)-----	8.00
(6) Briskets, fat backs, bellies (except square cut and seedless), plates, jowls and all items specified in section 23-----	3.00
(7) Boneless loins, pork tenderloins and pork tenderloin tips-----	10.00
(8) Boneless ham, ready-to-eat, cooked or browned (sections 20 and 22) sliced-----	12.50
(9) Loins, regular or bladeless-----	10.00
(10) Other wholesale pork cuts, other than those listed in section 27-----	6.00

(b) On the sale of wholesale pork cuts to buyers other than purveyors of meals, you may add the additions provided in subdivisions (1), (3) or (4) of section 43 (a), as if you were a wholesaler.

(c) You may not add the additions specified in this section unless you are a hotel supply house as defined in section 60 (g) and unless you have filed with the appropriate Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization a signed statement, in duplicate, containing the following:

(1) The total volume by weight of all meats, including sausage, variety meats and edible by-products, sold or delivered by you during 1950, excluding sales to defense procurement agencies;

(2) The total volume by weight of all meats, including sausage, variety meats and edible by-products, sold or delivered by you during 1950 to purveyors of meals;

(3) The percentage obtained by dividing the figure derived in (2) by the figure derived in (1).

Any statement filed in accordance with the similar provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 24 shall also satisfy the requirements of filing under this section 46.

SEC. 47. Addition 8—Combination distributor's addition. (a) On the sale of the following wholesale pork cuts to purveyors of meals you may add to the prices specified in Article II the amount specified below opposite the type of cut sold:

Item	Amount per cwt.
(1) Boneless hams, boneless shoulders, boneless picnics and boneless butts (sections 20 and 22)-----	\$6.00
(2) Semi-sterile canned meat (section 25)-----	6.00
(3) Miscellaneous pork cuts (section 24), except pork tenderloins, pork tenderloin tips and capicola butts-----	3.00
(4) Capicola butts and Canadian bacon-----	7.50
(5) Pork variety meats and edible by-products (section 26)-----	6.00
(6) Briskets, fat backs, bellies (except square cut and seedless), plates, jowls and all items specified in section 23-----	3.00
(7) Boneless loins, pork tenderloins and pork tenderloin tips-----	7.50
(8) Boneless ham, ready-to-eat, cooked or browned (sections 20 and 22) sliced-----	10.00
(9) Loins, regular or bladeless-----	7.50
(10) Other wholesale pork cuts, other than those listed in section 27-----	4.50

(b) If you are a combination distributor not affiliated with a slaughterer of hogs or pigs, you may, on the sale of wholesale pork cuts to buyers other than purveyors of meals, add the additions provided in subdivisions (1), (3) or (4) of section 43 (a) as if you were a wholesaler.

(c) You may not add the additions specified in this section unless you are a combination distributor as defined in section 60 (d) and unless you have filed with the appropriate Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization a signed statement, in duplicate, containing the following:

(1) The total volume by weight of all meats, including sausage, variety meats and edible by-products, sold or delivered by you during 1950, excluding sales to defense procurement agencies;

(2) The total volume by weight of all meats, including sausage, variety meats and edible by-products, sold or delivered by you during 1950 to purveyors of meals;

(3) The percentage obtained by dividing the figure derived in (2) by the figure derived in (1).

Any statement filed in accordance with the similar provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 24 shall also satisfy the requirements of filing under this Section 47.

SEC. 48. Addition 9—Addition on sales to ship operators. (a) On the sale of the following wholesale pork cuts to purveyors of meals as defined in section 60 (p) (4) you may add to the prices

specified in Article II the amount specified below opposite the type of cut sold:

Item	Amount per cwt.
(1) Boneless hams, boneless shoulders, boneless picnics and boneless butts (sections 20 and 22).....	\$8.00
(2) Semi-sterile canned meat (section 25).....	8.00
(3) Miscellaneous pork cuts (section 24), except pork tenderloins, pork tenderloin tips and capicola butts.....	4.00
(4) Capicola butts and Canadian bacon.....	10.00
(5) Pork variety meats and edible by-products (section 26).....	8.00
(6) Briskets, fat backs, bellies (except square cut and seedless), plates, jowls and all items specified in section 23.....	3.00
(7) Boneless loins, pork tenderloins and pork tenderloin tips.....	10.00
(8) Boneless ham ready-to-eat, cooked or browned (sections 20 and 22), sliced.....	12.50
(9) Loins, regular or bladeless.....	10.00
(10) Other wholesale pork cuts, other than those listed in section 27.....	6.00

(b) On the sale of any wholesale pork cut on which you add the addition provided by this section, you may not add the additions provided by sections 43 through 47, inclusive, or the addition provided by section 49.

SEC. 49. *Addition 10—Peddler truck selling addition.* (a) On a peddler truck sale to any buyer in any one day, if you do not deliver more than 100 pounds of processed wholesale pork cuts or a total of more than 250 pounds of all meat, including pork, in that day to that buyer's store door or to the place designated by that buyer for delivery, you may add one of the following:

(1) If the sale is a peddler truck sale as defined in subparagraph (1) of section 60 (1):

(i) \$4.00 per cwt. for any fresh or frozen item listed in Schedule I, IV, V, or XI, or

(ii) \$8.00 per cwt. for any boneless cooked item listed in Schedule I and for smoked or cooked sliced Canadian bacon, or

(iii) \$6.00 per cwt. for any other wholesale pork cut; or

(2) If the sale is a peddler truck sale as defined in subparagraph (2) of section 60 (1):

(i) \$2.00 per cwt. for any fresh or frozen item listed in Schedules I, IV, V, or XI, or

(ii) \$4.00 per cwt. for any boneless cooked item listed in Schedule I and for smoked or cooked sliced Canadian bacon, or

(iii) \$3.00 per cwt. for any other wholesale pork cut.

(b) You may not add the peddler truck selling addition provided for above unless you make a peddler truck sale as defined in section 60 (1) and unless you have filed with the appropriate Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization a signed statement containing the following:

(1) Your name.

(2) Your business address.

(3) The date you began business as peddler truck seller.

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(4) The type or types of customers to whom you regularly and customarily sell your products by peddler truck.

(5) The maximum number of trucks you owned or operated to make peddler truck sales in any calendar week between January 1, 1950 and April 30, 1951, inclusive.

(6) If you rented trucks used to make peddler truck sales between January 1, 1950 and April 30, 1951, inclusive, the name and address of each person from whom you rented each truck.

(c) On any peddler truck sale not eligible for the additions provided in section 49 (a), you may add the applicable amount provided under section 42 for the distance of the delivery.

SEC. 50. *Addition 11—Sales to defense procurement agencies.* (a) On sales to a defense procurement agency, you may add to your ceiling price determined under Schedules I through VII and IX through XI and to your ceiling price determined under section 29 (a) (2) any of the following costs actually incurred incidental to processing and packaging required to meet government contract specifications:

(1) Net cost of additional trim, if any;

(2) Cost of additional labor;

(3) Cost of wrapping and packing;

(4) Net cost of changed yield;

(5) Actual costs of freezing (including cost of transportation to commercial freezer, if incurred) but not in excess of the commercial rate at the commercial freezer nearest your plant plus the cost of transportation to that freezer; and

(6) Actual cost of transportation if sold on a delivered basis.

You may not, however, add any of the additions specified in sections 42, 51, or 52.

(b) If you make this selling addition, you must not only make and preserve the records required by section 11 (a), but, within 10 days after the effective date of this regulation or within 10 days after you submit a bid on a pork item to a defense procurement agency, whichever is later, you must also file with your OPS Regional Office a signed statement in duplicate itemizing the costs listed in section 50 (a) which you have added to your ceiling price determined under the appropriate schedule in Article II in computing your bid price, if your bid price includes any of these costs. This statement must also include an explanation showing how you determined these costs and the information listed in section 11 (a) of this regulation. If you submit more than one identical bid on the same pork item, you need only file the statement for the first such bid.

SEC. 51. *Addition 12—Wrapping.* (a) If any wholesale pork cut listed below is completely enclosed in a covering consisting of (1) a combination of parchment paper with rag paper or glassine, or (2) cellophane or comparable plastic wrapping, or (3) if any wholesale pork cut listed below is stuffed in a synthetic casing, you may add to the price specified in Article II the amount specified below opposite the type of cut wrapped.

Item	Amount per cwt.
(1) Hams, regular or skinned, bone-in, smoked, ready-to-eat or cooked.....	\$0.50
(2) Hams, regular or skinned, boneless, smoked, ready-to-eat or cooked.....	.70
(3) Hams, regular or skinned, boneless and fattened, smoked, ready-to-eat, cooked or browned.....	1.00
(4) Boston butts, smoked or ready-to-eat.....	.50
(5) Boneless butts, smoked or ready-to-eat.....	1.50
(6) Smoked bellies, square cut, seedless.....	.50
(7) Smoked bellies, derind.....	.50
(8) Picnics, bone-in, smoked, ready-to-eat or cooked.....	.80
(9) Picnics, boneless, smoked, ready-to-eat or cooked.....	1.00
(10) Picnics, boneless, fattened and skinned, smoked, ready-to-eat, cooked or browned.....	1.00
(11) Shoulders, smoked, ready-to-eat, cooked or browned.....	.50
(12) Jowl butts, smoked.....	.70
(13) Jowl butts, squared, smoked.....	1.50
(14) Briskets, smoked.....	.70
(15) Canadian bacon, artificial casing.....	1.50

(b) If Canadian bacon is completely enclosed in a parchment wrapper, you may add to the price of Canadian bacon specified in Article II, \$1.00 per cwt.

(c) If wholesale pork cuts are completely enclosed in two coverings, one of butcher manila and the other of waxed freezer paper, parchment or heavy kraft, you may add to the price of those cuts specified in Article II \$0.40 per cwt. if these cuts are not packed in shipping containers.

SEC. 52. *Addition 13—Packing in shipping containers.* (a) For packing pork products in the following containers you may add to the prices specified in Schedules I through IX the amount specified below opposite the type of container used.

	Amount per cwt.
All returnable containers.....	\$0.40
5/15-pound wood, metal, or solid fibre containers.....	1.80
16/35-pound wood, metal, or solid fibre containers.....	1.50
36/65-pound wood, wire-bound crates, or solid fibre boxes.....	1.00
66-pound/up wood, wire-bound crates, or solid fibre boxes.....	.80
Barrels.....	.70
Closed sacks (muslin or burlap) (applicable only to dry salt meats).....	.50
Corrugated boxes (all).....	.70

No more than one container addition may be made for any one product.

(b) For breaking a box, barrel or other shipping container of wholesale pork cuts and delivering less than 30 pounds of the cuts contained therein loose to a single buyer in a single delivery, you may add to the prices specified in Schedule I through IX, in lieu of the addition permitted by section 52 (a), an amount per cwt. equal to the amount per cwt. of the shipping container addition you paid when you purchased those cuts. This provision does not apply to a slaughterer or to a branch house physically attached to a slaughterer's plant.

SEC. 53. *Addition 14—Special cutting and trimming addition.* For the following special cutting and trimming of the following cuts you may add to the appli-

cable base price specified in Article II the amount indicated below opposite the listed wholesale pork cuts.

Cuts	Per cwt.
1. Hams:	
Short shank-----	\$1.00
Shankless-----	1.50
2. Shoulders:	
Short shank-----	1.00
Shankless-----	1.50
3. Picnics:	
Short shank-----	1.00
Shankless-----	1.50
Half skinned-----	1.50
4. Loins, bladeless-----	1.25
5. Bellies: Clear, dry salt, square cut trim-----	0.75
6. Bacon bellies: Short cut, brisket off, square cut and seedless-----	2.00

ARTICLE V—GENERAL DEFINITIONS

SEC. 60. *General definitions.* When used in this regulation, the term:

(a) "Affiliated" means the relationship existing between two persons when one is owned or controlled by the other, or both are owned or controlled by the same person, or when one is an employee or agent of the other. Own or control means to own or control directly or indirectly a partnership equity or in excess of 10 percent of any class of outstanding stock, or to have made loans or advances in excess of 5 percent of the other person's monthly sales.

(b) "Carload" means (1) A shipment by rail of fresh or frozen wholesale meat cuts, and/or cured meat cuts, meat or processed products and/or carcasses or any combination of the foregoing to a single delivery point, of at least the minimum weight upon which the railroad carload rate from the point of shipment to the delivery point, as evidenced by the tariff of railroad carriers, is based: *Provided*, That where the transportation charge for shipment of a lesser weight at the railroad carload rate would be less than the transportation charge for that shipment at the railroad less-than-carload rate, that shipment shall be considered a carload; or

(2) A shipment by motor truck or trucks to a single delivery point of 15,000 pounds or more of fresh or frozen wholesale meat cuts and/or cured meat cuts, meat or processed products and/or carcasses or any combination of the foregoing, as a single bulk sale transaction; or

(3) Any single bulk sale transaction wherein the buyer takes delivery at the seller's place of business of 15,000 pounds or more of fresh or frozen wholesale meat cuts and/or cured meat cuts, meat or processed products and/or carcasses or any combination of the foregoing.

(c) "Certified dressed hog processor" means a slaughterer, a nonslaughtering processor or any person who, during the last quarter of the calendar year 1950, obtained more than half of his pork supply by cutting up dressed hogs or hog carcasses. However, no person may qualify as a certified dressed hog processor until he has sent to the appropriate Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization, in duplicate, by registered mail, return receipt requested, a certified statement that he is a slaugh-

terer or a non-slaughtering processor or that, during the last quarter of the calendar year 1950, he obtained more than half his supply of pork by cutting up dressed hogs or hog carcasses.

(d) "Combination distributor" means any establishment which is not affiliated with a packing or slaughtering plant, packer's branch house, wholesaler's or other non-retail meat selling establishment, to which it is physically attached; and which sold or delivered to purveyors of meals during 1950 not less than 25 percent of the total volume by weight of all meats, including sausage, variety meats and edible by-products, sold or delivered by it, excluding sales to defense procurement agencies.

(e) "Current Chicago live hog price" is the highest price quoted, for live hogs of the applicable weight range, in the current Chicago Daily Livestock Market Report of the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The current report shall be the report of the market price two days preceding the date of shipment of the hogs being priced. For the purpose of the preceding sentence, Saturdays, Sundays, and any other days for which the above-mentioned daily market report is not published, shall not be considered and the "date of shipment" shall be the date appearing on the bill of lading.

(f) "Defense procurement agency" means the Department of Defense (including the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force), the Maritime Administration of the Department of Commerce, the Marine Corps, the United States Coast Guard, the Department of Agriculture, the Veterans Administration or any agency of the foregoing.

(g) "Hotel Supply house" means any establishment—

(1) Which sold or delivered to purveyors of meals during 1950 not less than 70 percent of the total volume by weight of all meats, including sausage, variety meats and edible by-products, sold or delivered by it, excluding sales to defense procurement agencies; and

(2) Which is not affiliated with a packing or slaughtering plant, packer's branch house, wholesaler's or other non-retail selling establishment.

(h) "Intermediate distributor" is a person who meets all of the requirements of the definition of "wholesaler" set forth in section 60 (z), except that he does not operate or maintain a separate selling establishment equipped with the storage facilities required by that definition in the conduct of his business.

(i) "Local delivery" means delivery commencing at the distribution point and continuing to the buyer's place of business or to the delivery point designated by the buyer.

(j) "Lowest carload freight rate" means the lowest classified rail tariff charge solely for transportation of a carload of the class of meat designated, namely, fresh meat, and semi-sterile canned meat, packing house products, or dressed hogs (exclusive of any charge for

services, e. g., icing) including the federal transportation tax thereon.

(k) "Non-slaughtering processor" means a person who—

(1) Is not a wholesaler, intermediate distributor, combination distributor, hotel supply house, or ship supplier;

(2) Who is not affiliated with any slaughtering plant or facilities, engaged in the slaughtering of hogs or pigs;

(3) Whose business consists of the purchase of meat and its resale in the form of wholesale meat cuts more than 25 percent of which is processed by him during each calendar month;

(4) Who maintains and operates a separate selling establishment, equipped with reasonable and adequate storage facilities, in such a manner that the monthly poundage of meats and meat by-products sold out of stock carried in his separate selling establishment constitutes not less than 90 percent of the total monthly poundage of all meats and meat by-products resold by him; and

(5) Who operated in this manner during the last quarter of the calendar year 1950.

(l) "Peddler-truck sale" means a sale of wholesale pork cuts from stock carried in a truck where the seller's first record of the transaction is made concurrently with the delivery of the product sold, except that prior orders may be taken by the driver of a truck who conducts his meat selling operation in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (1) of this paragraph. Peddler-truck sales may be made:

(1) *Independent trucks.* By a person who purchases pork products from a seller with whom he has no other financial affiliation or relationship; who takes delivery at his supplier's place of business, at a railroad unloading station or at a truck unloading station; who does not sell or deal in meat in any manner other than to make sales out of stock carried in a truck which he either owns or rents, and which, whether owned or rented, has been used or replaces one which has been used by him for making such sales of meat at anytime between January 1, 1950, and April 30, 1951, and who operated in this manner at any time between January 1, 1950, and April 30, 1951; or

(2) *Company-owned trucks.* By a driver-salesman who makes all his sales of meat out of stock carried in a truck driven by him but owned by a person who used such truck (or the truck which it replaces) exclusively, insofar as meat was transported therein or sold therefrom, for making this type of sale, at any time between January 1, 1950 and April 30, 1951.

(m) "Pork" means meat derived from swine.

(n) "Pork product" means the dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts listed and defined in Appendix 2 of this regulation.

(o) "Process" means to can, cure, or smoke any wholesale pork cut or to prepare any wholesale pork cut as "cooked," "browned," or "ready-to-eat."

(p) "Purveyor of meals" means—

(1) Any restaurant, hotel, cafe, cafeteria or establishment which purchases

meats and serves meals, food portions or refreshments for a consideration; or

(2) Any hospital, asylum, orphanage, prison or other similar institution; or

(3) Any person who is feeding, pursuant to a written contract with any agency of the United States, personnel of the armed services of the United States, fed under the command of a commissioned or non-commissioned officer or other authorized representative of the armed services of the United States; or

(4) Any person operating a vessel engaged in the transportation of cargo or passengers in foreign, coastwise, inter-coastal trade, or trade upon interior waterways or the Great Lakes, if meat is delivered for consumption aboard such vessel.

(5) The term purveyor of meals does not include a defense procurement agency.

(g) "Returnable container" means a container of solid wood, solid fiber composition, or metal which must be of a type and size which the seller has customarily used in making delivery of wholesale pork cuts, which must be taken into the buyer's place of business in making delivery of the products packed therein, which must be returned to the seller's place of business, which must be thoroughly cleaned for reuse, and which remains the property of the seller.

(r) "Sales at retail" means a sale to an individual for consumption by himself or his family off the seller's premises. A retailer means a person who sells at retail.

(s) "Sausage" means chopped, ground or comminuted meat seasoned with spice and/or condiments to which salt, sodium nitrate, sodium nitrite and extender may be added.

(t) "Semi-sterile canned meat" means canned meat which has been placed in a container hermetically sealed but which needs refrigeration while remaining in the sealed container.

(u) "Slaughterer" means a person who owns or is affiliated with a slaughtering plant or slaughtering facilities, or who has livestock slaughtered for him by another person.

(v) "Slaughtering facilities" means any equipment designed or used for the commercial killing of calves, cattle, lambs, sheep or hogs.

(w) "Slaughtering plant" means any place equipped or used for the commercial killing of calves, cattle, lambs, sheep or hogs.

(x) "Specialty pork product" means—

(1) A pork item which—
(i) Differs substantially from a pork product for which a ceiling price is provided by this regulation;

(ii) Was sold in 1950 as a specialty item at a substantially higher price per pound than the most similar pork product for which a ceiling price is provided in this regulation;

(iii) Is contained in a distinctive wrapping or packing bearing the weight of the cut, a list of the ingredients, and the name of the processor; and

(iv) Requires a substantial investment for the equipment used to process and wrap or package the item, or

(2) A pork item which—

(i) Differs substantially from a pork product for which a ceiling price is provided by this regulation;

(ii) Was produced in 1950 in the 48 states or the District of Columbia and sold in 1950 in whole or in part outside the 48 states and the District of Columbia; and

(iii) Is, after the effective date of this regulation, produced in the 48 states or the District of Columbia and not sold for consumption therein, or

(3) Semi-sterile canned pork, other than those items listed in section 25.

(y) "Sterile canned meat" means canned meat which has been sterilized in a container hermetically sealed, and needs no refrigeration while remaining in the sealed container.

(z) "Wholesaler" means a person—

(1) Who buys pork products for resale; and

(2) Who is not affiliated with any slaughtering plant or facilities, engaged in the slaughtering of hogs or pigs; and

(3) Who processes no more than 25 percent of the total meat resold by him during each calendar month; and

(4) Who maintains and operates a separate selling establishment, equipped with reasonable and adequate storage facilities, in such a manner that the total monthly poundage of meats and meat by-products sold out of stock carried in his separate selling establishment constitutes not less than 90 percent of the total monthly poundage of all meats and meat by-products resold by him; and

(5) Who operated in this manner at any time between January 1, 1950, and April 30, 1951. If, however, you have not operated in this manner at any time between January 1, 1950, and April 30, 1951, but you have made a substantial investment in plant or equipment prior to February 9, 1951, you may file an application with the Director of Price Stabilization, Washington, D. C., requesting that you be classed as a wholesaler. Your application shall state the nature and extent of your investment in plant or equipment and when such investment was made. If the Director finds that you have made such an investment prior to February 9, 1951, and are otherwise qualified, he may, by order, classify you as a wholesaler under the appropriate provisions of this section.

(aa) "You" or "person" indicates the person subject to this regulation, including any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or the legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of any of the foregoing: *Provided*, That no punishment provided by this regulation shall apply to the United States or to any such government, political subdivision, or agency.

Effective date. This regulation shall become effective on October 1, 1951.

NOTE: The record keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

EDWARD F. PHELPS, JR.,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1951.

APPENDIX 1—ZONE AND REGION DEFINITIONS

(a) **Zones.** (1) **Zone 1** means the area described as follows: The entire State of Iowa, except the counties of Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton and Scott; that portion of Minnesota south of and including the counties of Lac Qui Parle, Chippewa, Renneville, McLeod, Carver, Hennepin, Ramsey and Washington; that portion of Wisconsin included in the counties of St. Croix, Dunn, Pierce, Pepin, Buffalo, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Trempealeau, La Crosse, Taylor, Clark, Jackson, Monroe, Vernon and Crawford; that portion of South Dakota south and east of and including the counties of Grant, Codington, Clark, Spink, Beadle, Jerauld, Aurora, Douglas, and Bon Homme; that portion of Nebraska east of and including the counties of Knox, Antelope, Wheeler, Greeley, Howard, Hall, Adams and Webster; that portion of Kansas included in the counties of Jewell, Mitchell, Cloud, Clay, Riley, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Atchison, Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Washington and Republic; and that portion of Missouri north of and including the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, Saline, Howard, Boone, Callaway, Montgomery, Warren, and St. Charles.

(2) **Zone 2** means the area described as follows: That portion of Wisconsin east of and including the counties of Vilas, Oneida, Lincoln, Marathon, Wood, Juneau, Sauk, Richland, and Grant; that portion of Illinois north of and including the counties of Monroe, St. Clair, Clinton, Marion, Clay, Richland and Lawrence; that portion of Missouri included in the city and county of St. Louis; that portion of Iowa included in the counties of Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton and Scott; and that portion of Indiana included in the counties of Benton, Newton, Lake, and Porter.

(3) **Zone 3** means that portion of Indiana north of and including the counties of Sullivan, Greene, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Decatur, and Franklin, except the counties of Benton, Newton, Lake, and Porter.

(4) **Zone 4** means that portion of Ohio west of and including the counties of Ottawa, Erie, Huron, Richland, Knox, Licking, Fairfield, and north of and including the counties of Pickaway, Fayette, Greene, Montgomery and Preble.

(5) **Zone 5** means that area described as follows: That portion of the United States east of and including the States of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi; that portion of Louisiana which lies east of and including the parishes of West Feliciana, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Ascension, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles and Jefferson; that portion of Missouri included in the counties of Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Scott, Stoddard, Mississippi, New Madrid, Dunklin, and Pemiscot; that portion of Illinois not in Zone 2; that portion of Indiana not in Zone 2 or 3; that portion of Ohio not in Zone 4; and the lower peninsula of Michigan (that portion lying between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.)

(6) **Zone 6** means the area of the United States not included in Zones 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

(b) **Regions.** (1) **Region A** means the area described as follows: The entire States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New

Jersey and Delaware; the District of Columbia; the State of Maryland except Allegany and Garrett Counties; the portion of New York east of and including the counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer, Otsego and east and southeast of and including the county of Delaware; that portion of Pennsylvania east of and including the counties of Tioga, Lycoming, Union, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, and Franklin; and that portion of Virginia including the counties of Loudoun, Fairfax, and Arlington.

(2) *Region B* means the area described as follows: That portion of New York not in Region A; that portion of Pennsylvania not in Region A; that portion of Maryland including the counties of Garrett and Allegany; and that portion of West Virginia including the counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.

(3) *Region C* means the area described as follows: The lower peninsula of Michigan (that portion of Michigan lying between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron); that portion of Ohio east, southeast, and south of, and including the counties of Lorain, Ashland, Holmes, Coshocton, Muskingum, Perry, Hocking, Ross, Highland, Clinton, Warren, and Butler; that portion of Virginia not included in Region A; that portion of West Virginia not included in Region B; and that portion of Kentucky east of and including the counties of Boone, Gallatin, Owen, Franklin, Woodford, Mercer, Boyle, Casey, Russell, and Cumberland.

(4) *Region D* means the area described as follows: The entire States of Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, and Utah; that portion of Texas included in the counties of El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Reeves, Pecos, Terrell, Brewster, and Presidio; and that portion of Montana west of and including the counties of Blaine, Fergus, Golden Valley, Stillwater, and Carbon.

(5) *Region E* means the States of Washington, Oregon, and California.

APPENDIX 2—PORK PRODUCT DEFINITIONS

(a) *Pork products*. When used in this regulation the term *pork product* means and is limited to the dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts listed in and defined in this Appendix.

(b) *Dressed hogs*. When used in this regulation the term *dressed hogs* means packer style hogs and shipper style hogs.

(1) *Packer style hog* means a dressed hog or pig, scalded or skinned, with the head off, kidneys and leaf fat out, and ham facings off.

(2) *Shipper style hog* means a dressed hog or pig, scalded or skinned, with the head on, kidneys and leaf fat in, and ham facings on.

(c) *Wholesale pork cuts*. When used in this regulation, the term *wholesale pork cut* means any of the following for which a ceiling price is provided in Sections 20 through 29, inclusive, of this regulation:

(1) *Ham, regular, bone in*, means a ham cut off from the hog carcass not less than 2½ nor more than 2¾ inches from the exposed end of the aitchbone, properly faced, with the shank cut off at or above the hock joint, with loose and excessive gut fat removed from the face and pelvic cavity, with the cushion side well rounded and no excessive flank and from which none of the bone has been removed.

(2) *Ham, long cut, bone in*, means hams cut off from the hog carcass at a point not to exceed 3 inches beyond the end of the saucer bone (slip bone) with the shank cut off not to exceed 1 inch below the hock joint, with loose gut fat removed from the face and pelvic cavity, with the cushion side well rounded and no excessive flank.

(3) *Ham, skinned, bone in*, means a ham cut as regular ham but with the skin removed to leave a collar covering not more than 40 percent of the length of the ham,

with the fat beveled back at least 3 inches from the lean meat at the butt, neatly rounded and beveled on flank and cushion, with not more than 1¼ inches of fat depth left on any portion of the ham from which the skin has been removed and from which none of the bone has been removed.

(4) *Ham, regular, boneless*, means a ham cut as described in Appendix 2 (c) (1) except that all of the bone has been removed therefrom.

(5) *Ham, skinned, boneless*, means a ham cut as described in Appendix 2 (c) (3) except that all of the bone has been removed therefrom.

(6) *Ham, regular, boneless and fattened*, means a ham cut as described in Appendix 2 (c) (4) except that the trimmable fat has been removed therefrom to within ½ inch of the lean. After removal of the excess fat, the skin is replaced.

(7) *Ham, skinless, boneless and fattened*, means a ham cut as described in Appendix 2 (c) (5) except that the trimmable fat has been removed therefrom to within ½ inch of the lean.

(8) *Boston butt* means a shoulder butt the surplus fat of which has been removed to within ½ inch of the lean meat on all portions of the butt and which is neatly beveled on the edges.

(9) *Bellies, square cut and seedless*, means bellies from which the spare rib has been removed and which are trimmed square on all edges except that the flank end may be cut on a bias not to exceed 1 inch, and if derived from gilts or sows, cut down until seed is removed, except for slight traces of firm white or pink seed. This term does not include bellies of 12 pounds, and under, which are less than ¾ of an inch in thickness, bellies of 12 pounds, and up, which are less than ¾ inch in thickness, nor bellies damaged by scribbing, or cut extremely long and narrow, or extremely wide and short, or 1½ inches beyond the scribe mark, which bellies shall be deemed substandard. The bellies must be reasonably free from hair roots and must have no skin cuts, bristles, rough skin or bruises, and must have the cartilage removed from the brisket and so that they are practically free of buttons.

(10) *Bellies, square cut, and seedless with spare rib in*, means bellies as defined in Appendix 2 (c) (9) except that the spare rib is not removed therefrom.

(11) *Bellies, square cut, seedless and derind*, means bellies as defined in Appendix 2 (c) (9) except that the entire skin has been removed.

(12) *Loins, regular*, means loins scribed and trimmed in accordance with good commercial practice and from which excess fat over the tenderloin has been removed and the fat on the back of which has been removed to within ½ inch of the lean.

(13) *Picnics, regular*, means picnics cut from shoulders not less than one rib wide in such a manner as to leave not less than 1 inch or more than 2½ inches of blade bone in the picnic, closely trimmed, properly faced, with the lip and breast flap removed, well rounded and with fat properly beveled on the butt end, with the foot cut off at or above the upper knee joint (toward the body of the hog). *Picnics, boneless*, means regular picnics from which all of the bone has been removed. *Picnics, boneless, fattened and skinless*, means regular picnics, boneless, from which the fat has been removed to within ½ inch of the lean and from which all skin has been removed.

(14) *Shoulders, skinned, neckbone out*, means shoulders cut not less than one rib wide, with the breast flap taken off, the jowl removed close to the body of the shoulder and the neckbone removed, and with foot cut off at or above the upper knee joint (toward the body of the hog), with the skin taken off to within 4 inches of the base of the shank, neatly beveled on the edges. The

fat shall be removed to within ¼ inch of the lean on any portion of the shoulder from which the skin has been removed.

(15) *Shoulders, skinned, boneless*, means shoulders as defined in Appendix 2 (c) (15), except that all bone shall be removed therefrom.

(16) *Shoulders, boneless, fattened and skinless*, means shoulders from which all skin and bone have been removed and from which trimmable fat has been removed to within ½ inch of the lean.

(17) *Shoulders, regular, neckbone out*, means shoulders cut not less than one rib wide, with the breast flap taken off, the jowl removed close to the body of the shoulder and the neck bone removed, and with the foot cut off at or above the upper knee joint (toward the body of the hog).

(18) *Shoulders, rough*, means an untrimmed shoulder with foot and jowl cut off and neck bone left in or out.

(19) *Shoulders, long-cut*, means shoulders as defined in Appendix 2 (c) (17) except that the foot shall be cut off ½ inch below the lower knee joint and the shoulder shall be cut from the side so that it is not less than three ribs wide and all of the brisket is removed from the belly.

(20) *Butts, boneless*, means butts from which all bone has been removed and from which the lip has been removed and which are trimmed smooth on all edges.

(21) *Loins, boneless, Canadian-style*, means the boneless eye muscle only, which has been separated from the other parts of the pork loin at the natural muscle seam. The fat shall not exceed ¼ inch in thickness.

(22) *Loins, bonless (Reg. cap or tail on)*, means the boneless eye muscle and boneless muscle (cap) from the staff bone and connected by the natural muscle seam. The external fat shall not exceed ¼ inch in thickness.

(23) *Brisket* means that part of a square cut seedless belly forward from the shoulder crease.

(24) *Fat back* means the fat covering the back of a hog lying over the pork loin. The ends must be trimmed reasonably square and the fat must be free of ragged edges.

(25) *Fat back ends or squares* means parts of fat back which meet commercial requirements for thickness.

(26) *Bellies, dry salt trim (clear or rib)*, means bellies trimmed in accordance with good commercial practice with no ragged edges, reasonably square cut, and showing no bruises. *Belly squares* means squares or strips made by cutting dry salt trim bellies at right angles to the length of the bellies. The strips must be at least 4 inches wide.

(27) *Clear plates* means regular plates from which the lean meat and blade bone have been removed and the neck side squared.

(28) *Regular plates* means the fat end of the shoulder, removed when making a Boston butt, with the blade bone and lean meat left attached.

(29) *Jowl butts* means whole fowls trimmed free of blood clots and ragged pieces.

(30) *Square jowl butts* means whole fowls which have been pressed or flattened, trimmed square on all edges, and smoothly faced.

(31) *Hog jaws* means the lower jawbone with the teeth removed but with the head meat, tongue and lips attached.

(32) *Spare ribs* means that part of the rib structure remaining after the loin and shoulder are removed and includes the breast bone.

(33) *Barbecue ribs* means spare ribs from which the breast bone has been removed.

(34) *Loin ribs* means the strip of ribs, with the backbone removed, remaining after pork loins are boned for boneless loins or Canadian bacon.

(35) *Sparerib brisket bones* means the breast bones which are removed from the spare rib when making barbecue ribs.

(36) *Hotel sliced bacon* means bacon sliced, from cured and smoked squares cut seedless whole bellies from which the rind has been removed, in whole slices not over 8½ inches in length and between ¾ of an inch and 1½ inches wide, containing 28 to 32, inclusive, slices per pound, and not more than 2 part slices to the pound.

(37) *Grade A sliced bacon* means bacon sliced from cured and smoked square cut seedless whole bellies, from which the rind has been removed, in whole slices not over 9½ inches in length and not over 2 inches or less than ¾ inch in width, containing no more than two part slices to the pound.

(38) *Grade B sliced bacon* means bacon sliced from cured and smoked square cut seedless whole bellies, from which the rind has been removed, in whole slices not over 11 inches in length and not over 2½ inches or less than ¾ inch in width, containing no more than two part slices to the pound.

(39) *Grade C sliced bacon* means bacon sliced from cured whole bellies, from which the rind has been removed, in whole slices not over 3½ inches or less than ¾ inch in width, containing no more than two part slices to the pound.

(40) *Grade D sliced bacon* means all other bacon sliced from cured and smoked bellies from which the rind has been removed which will not qualify as Grade A, B, or C sliced bacon, exclusive of bacon ends.

(41) *Sliced Canadian bacon, smoked*, means the same cut as defined in Appendix 2 (c) (21) smoked and sliced according to good commercial practice.

(42) *Sliced Canadian bacon, cooked*, means the same cut as defined in Appendix 2 (c) (21), cooked and sliced according to good commercial practice.

(43) *Sliced jowl butts* means sliced square jowl butts which have been cured and smoked.

(44) *Sliced boneless regular plates* means slices from cured and smoked regular plates from which the blade bone has been removed leaving all possible lean meat attached to the fat.

(45) *Bacon ends* means the small pieces remaining after bacon is sliced and including part slices which are less than a third of the size of the original full slice.

(46) *Regular trimmings 40 percent lean* means pork trimmings having not in excess of 60-percent trimmable fat.

(47) *Regular trimmings 50 percent lean* means pork trimmings having not in excess of 50-percent trimmable fat.

(48) *Special lean trimmings* means pork trimmings having not in excess of 20-percent trimmable fat.

(49) *Extra lean trimmings* means pork trimmings having not in excess of 5-percent trimmable fat.

(50) *Neck bone trimmings* means the trimmings removed from the neck bone reasonably free of bone particles and blood clots.

(51) *Blade meat* means meat removed from the blade bone and having not in excess of 5-percent trimmable fat.

(52) *Skinned neck fat* means skin-on neck fat with all skin removed.

(53) *Skin-on neck fat* means neck fat trimmed free of blood clots.

(54) *Skinned back fat* means back fat from which all skin has been removed.

(55) *Skinned ham fat* means ham fat from which all skin has been removed.

(56) *Skinned shoulder fat* means shoulder fat from which all skin has been removed.

(57) *Hocks* means sections cut from the shank of a ham, shoulder or picnic, in making them short shank or shankless and weighing ½ pound or more each.

(58) *Knuckles* means sections cut from the shank of a ham, shoulder or picnic, in

making them short shank and weighing less than ½ pound each.

(59) *Feet, regular*, means front or hind pigs feet. Front feet are cut from the shoulder at or above the upper knee joint (toward the body of the hog). Hind feet are cut from the ham at or above the hock joint (toward the body of the hog), with the exposed part of the gambrel cord (tendon) entirely removed.

(60) *Feet, short cut* means feet that have been cut ½ inch below the knee joint (towards the foot of the hog).

(61) *Tidbits from hind feet* means the lean meat removed from the hind feet.

(62) *Tails* means tails of hogs trimmed reasonably free of fat.

(63) *Neck bones* means neck bones trimmed reasonably free of lean meat.

(64) *No. 1 Skins—strips* means strips of skin at least 5 inches wide and 18 inches long removed from the fat back. Such skins must be reasonably free of fat and have no blemishes or cuts.

(65) *Bacon skins* means the edible skin removed from a smoked belly when derind.

(66) *Gelatin skins* means small pieces of fresh uncured skins from which practically all fat has been removed.

(67) *Blade butts (blade bones)* means blade bones and lean meat taken from a regular plate in converting it to a clear plate.

(68) *Back bones* means the section of the spinal column which is cut from the loin ribs after the boneless pork loin or Canadian bacon is removed from the pork loin. The backbone may be trimmed reasonably free of lean meat.

(69) *Pork tenderloins* means the lean muscle lying inside the ribs on a pork loin. It must be trimmed reasonably free of fat.

(70) *Pork tenderloin tips* means that portion of the tenderloin muscle contained in the ham end (hip end) of the loin.

(71) *Cappicola butts* means a pork product made from whole cured boneless shoulder butts, celler trimmed, spiced and stuffed in natural or artificial casings; (i) which has been heated for sufficient time to assume the characteristics of a cooked product; (ii) which is ready to serve without further heating; (iii) and which has a finished weight not in excess of 85 percent of the green weight of the boneless butts used and the moisture content of which does not exceed 3.2 times the weight of the protein minus the weight of the sodium chloride as chemically tested.

(72) *Canned whole ham, pear-shaped, skinless* means a cured whole ham packed in a hermetically sealed pear-shaped tin. The ham shall be completely skinned, boned, and the external fat shall be trimmed to within ½ inch of the lean. Gelatin may be added to each can to solidify the juices.

(73) *Canned whole ham, pear-shaped (Polish style with shank collar)*, means a cured, whole ham packed in a hermetically sealed, pear-shaped tin. The ham shall be completely skinned except that such ham may have a shank collar not exceeding 7 percent of the weight of the ham. The ham shall be completely boned, and the external fat not covered by the skin shall be trimmed to within ½ inch of the lean. Gelatin may be added to each can to solidify the juices.

(74) *Canned whole ham, Pullman, skinless*, is the same as Appendix 2 (c) (72) except that it shall be packed in a square-shaped tin.

(75) *Canned whole picnics* means a cured whole picnic packed in a hermetically sealed tin. The picnics shall be short-shanked, completely skinned, boned and the external fat shall be trimmed to within ½ inch of the lean. Gelatin may be added to each can to solidify the juices.

(76) *Canned spiced luncheon meat* means a canned meat product made entirely of pork, including cheek meat, but not includ-

ing other pork variety meats and edible by-products listed in Schedule VII of this regulation, which product has a final yield not in excess of 103 percent of the original meat content; and which is packed in either 3-, 6-, or 8-pound tin containers.

(77) *Canned spiced ham* means a canned meat product made entirely of ham; which has a final yield not in excess of 103 percent of the original meat content; and which is packed in either a 3-, 6-, or 8-pound container.

(78) *Canned pressed ham, boneless, chopped*, means a canned meat product made of ham trimmings containing not more than 15 percent of trimmable fat; which has a final yield not in excess of 103 percent of the original meat content; and which is packed in a 3-, 6-, 8-, or 10-pound tin container.

(79) *Canned chopped pork, boneless*, means a canned pork product which contains not more than 15 percent fat by chemical analysis; which has a final yield not in excess of 103 percent of the original meat content; and which is packed in a 3-, 6-, 8-, or 10-pound tin container.

(80) *Brains* means both brain lobes, the small knob at the base of the brain and a small piece of spinal cord approximately ¾ of an inch in length.

(81) *Caul fat* means the fat surrounding the stomach. When taken from a hog, it should have light, lacy veins of fat or fat streaking.

(82) *Cheek and head meat* means the lean muscle on the inside and outside of the lower jaw, trimmed free of the salivary glands, together with other miscellaneous small pieces of meat from the head, with no more than 20-percent trimmable fat.

(83) *Chitterlings* means the middle of the hog casing set, including the blind end, thoroughly cleaned and practically free from fat, split or unsplit.

(84) *Crown meat* means the lean meat trimmed from the crown of hog bungs.

(85) *Cutlets* means pork steaks made from the lean muscle trimmed from the tip of the jaw bone (temple meat), or from the inside lean muscle cheek meat, free of fat and either frenched by hand-pounding or processed through a steaking machine.

(86) *Diaphragm meat* means the lean meat trimmed from the diaphragm muscle after the latter has been cut from the carcass in dressing.

(87) *Ears* means the ear, after removal of the eardrum.

(88) *Gullet weasand meat* means the lean meat surrounding the esophagus and trachea (gullet and windpipe).

(89) *Head (tongue out)* means the entire head, excluding the tongue, cut from the carcass in a circular cut, exposing the lean cheek meat in the head, leaving the greater part of the fat which covers the cheek on the carcass. The eardrums, eyelashes, and all hair and scurf are removed and the head is thoroughly flushed and cleaned.

(90) *Head skin* means the skin from a hog head, excluding the ears, lips and snout.

(91) *Heart* means heart with heart valve attached, free of blood clots, and with the aorta not over one inch in length.

(92) *Kidneys* means kidneys free from spots and reasonably free from fat.

(93) *Leaf lard, raw*, means the large piece of fat attached to each side of the back in the abdominal cavity.

(94) *Lips* means the entire underlip when removed from hogs.

(95) *Livers* means livers from which the gall bladder and connecting tissue have been removed and which are free of white spots.

(96) *Melts, trimmed*, means the spleen with caul fat removed.

(97) *Snouts (lean meat out)* means the snout from the hog head. It is to be long cut so as to include the part extending between and above the eyes. The lean meat

is trimmed out and the nasal cartilage removed.

(98) *Snouts (lean meat in)* means the snout from the hog head. It is to be long cut so as to include the part extending between and above the eyes. The lean meat is left in and the nasal cartilage removed.

(99) *Tongues (bone in)* means pork tongues with glands removed and trimmed reasonably free of fat. Tongues trimmed to remove tooth marks are included.

(100) *Tongues (boneless)* means pork tongues with the hinge bones removed.

(101) *Tongue trimmings* means the muscle meat trimmed from the tongue with not more than 50-percent trimmable fat. It does not include glands.

(102) *Stomachs* means paunches thoroughly cleaned by washing and scalding, according to B. A. I. instructions or similar good commercial methods.

(103) *Stomachs, cooked* means cleansed stomachs which have been thoroughly cooked by boiling in water and cooled.

(104) *Bladeless loin chops (cut end to end)* means bladeless loins which have been cut into chops. All fat exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness shall be removed from the outside of the chops.

(105) *Aged, dry-cured hams* means hams meeting the specifications of Appendix 2 (c) (2) which have been cured and hung for smoking and drying in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 3 (a).

(106) *Aged, dry-cured shoulders* means shoulders meeting the specifications of Appendix 2 (c) (19) which have been cured and hung for smoking and drying in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 3 (a).

(107) *Aged, dry-cured bacon sides (boneless)* means bellies meeting the specifications of Appendix 2 (c) (9) which have been cured and hung for smoking and drying in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 3 (a).

(108) *Aged, dry-cured bacon sides (spare rib in)* means bellies meeting the specifications of Appendix 2 (c) (10) which have been cured and hung for smoking and drying in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 3 (a).

(109) *Aged, dry-cured hog jaws* means hog jaws meeting the specifications of Appendix 2 (c) (31) which have been cured and hung for smoking and drying in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 3 (a).

(110) *Fat back pork* means pieces of cured back fat which meet commercial requirements for thickness and which are about 6 inches square.

(111) *Plate pork* means cured clear plates as defined in Appendix 2 (c) (27) which meet commercial requirements and which are packed in 200-pound barrels containing between 25 and 44, inclusive, pieces.

(112) *Brisket pork* means that part of a cured square cut seedless belly forward from the shoulder crease.

(113) *Vinegar pickled pigs feet (cooked, bone in)* means pigs feet (bone in) which have been properly bleached in cold water or properly cured in brine in accordance with good commercial practice, cooked by the application of water or steam for sufficient time to assume the characteristics of a cooked product so that the edible portion is ready to serve without further heating and is completely done as prescribed by the Meat Inspection Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The feet shall be packed in at least 50-degree vinegar, with salt and spices added.

(114) *Boneless ham, ready-to-eat, cooked or browned, sliced*, means a ready-to-eat, cooked or browned boneless ham for which a ceiling price has been provided in sections 20 or 22 of this regulation and which has been sliced in accordance with commercial practice.

(115) *Hams, short shank*, means regular or skinned hams from which the shank has been cut off not more than 3 inches from the wrinkle located at the base of the shank of the ham.

(116) *Hams, shankless*, means regular skinned hams from which the shank (hock) has been cut off not more than 3 inches below the stifle joint (toward the foot).

(117) *Shoulders, short shank*, means regular or skinned shoulders from which the shank has been cut off not more than 2 inches from the arm pit and parallel to the knee joint.

(118) *Shoulders, shankless*, means regular or skinned shoulders from which the shank has been cut off close to the breast and parallel to the knee joint.

(119) *Picnics, short shank*, means regular picnics from which the shank has been cut off not more than 2 inches from the arm pit and parallel to the knee joint.

(120) *Picnics, shankless*, means regular picnics from which the shank has been cut off close to the breast and parallel to the knee joint.

(121) *Picnics, half-skinned*, means regular picnics from which the skin has been removed from at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the butt end on weights 8 pounds or less and from at least 3 inches of the butt end on weights over 8 pounds and beveled from the beginning of the skinned portion to the lean meat at the butt end.

(122) *Loins, bladeless*, means regular pork loins from which the whole shoulder blade bone and gristle tip have been removed.

(123) *Bellies, clear, dry salt, square cut trim*, means bellies with the boot-jack removed and squarely trimmed on all sides.

(124) *Bacon bellies, short cut, brisket off, square cut and seedless*, means square cut and seedless bellies from which the brisket has been cut off behind the shoulder crease.

APPENDIX 3—PROCESSING DEFINITIONS

When used in this Appendix in defining pork products, the phrase "ready to serve without further heating" refers to pork products which have been heated so that all parts of the pork muscle contained therein have reached a temperature of at least 140° F. by a method of heating and under conditions known to insure such result. The expression "chemically tested" means tested by the methods described in Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Fifth Edition, 1940. When used in this regulation, the term:

(a) *Aged, dry-cured*, means pork products which have been dry-cured and then hung for smoking and drying. The combined period for such curing and hanging for each type of aged, dry-cured product listed herein shall constitute not less than the time indicated below, and the total of the cured weights of all pieces of each type of aged, dry-cured product obtained after completion of the combined curing and hanging process shall not exceed the yield specified below:

Item	Length of combined curing and hanging period (months)	Yield (percent)
(1) Aged, dry cured hams.....	5	73
(2) Aged, dry cured shoulders.....	4	78
(3) Aged, dry cured bacon sides (boneless).....	3	80
(4) Aged, dry cured bacon sides (spare rib in).....	3	80
(5) Aged, dry cured jowls.....	2	85

(b) *Browned* means a pork product which—

(1) has been heated for sufficient time to cause the formation of a brown crust on the surface, the rendering-out of the surface fat, the caramelization of sugar, if applied, and the formation of all other characteristics of a baked product;

(2) is ready to serve without further heating; and

(3) the lean meat of which weighs not in excess of 80 percent of its weight in the green state, or the moisture content of which is not in excess of 3 times the weight of protein minus the weight of sodium chloride as chemically tested.

(c) *Cooked in molds under pressure* means a pork product which—

(1) has been placed in a mold with pressure applied and maintained by spring actuated lids and cooked while submerged in water;

(2) is ready to serve without further heating; and

(3) the lean meat of which weighs not in excess of 83 percent of its weight in the green state.

(d) *Cooked (not in molds under pressure)* means a pork product which—

(1) has been heated by the application of water or steam or dry heat, for sufficient time to assume the characteristics of a cooked product;

(2) is ready to serve without further heating; and

(3) the lean meat of which weighs not in excess of 85 percent of its weight in the green state, or the moisture content of which is not in excess of 3.2 times the weight of protein, minus the weight of sodium chloride as chemically tested, except that cooked hams, shoulders and picnics, bone-in or boneless, but not fattened, listed in Schedule 1 may have a lean meat weight not in excess of 90 percent of the weight in the green state, or a moisture content in the lean meat not in excess of 3.4 times the weight of protein, minus the weight of sodium chloride as chemically tested.

(e) *Cured* means prepared for preservation by the application of salt, nitrate, nitrite or similar ingredients.

(f) *Dried* means pork from which moisture has been evaporated so as to produce a yield from fresh weight not in excess of the yield indicated below for the respective items:

Item	Yield (percent)
Hams.....	73
Shoulders.....	78
Bacon.....	80
Dressed hog sides.....	80
Jowl butts.....	85

The above yields shall be determined by dividing the final weight of the product by the fresh weight of the meat used and expressing the quotient as a percentage.

(g) *Ready-to-eat* means a pork product which—

(1) Has been heated in the smokehouse for sufficient time to assume the characteristics of a cooked product;

(2) Is ready to serve without further heating; and

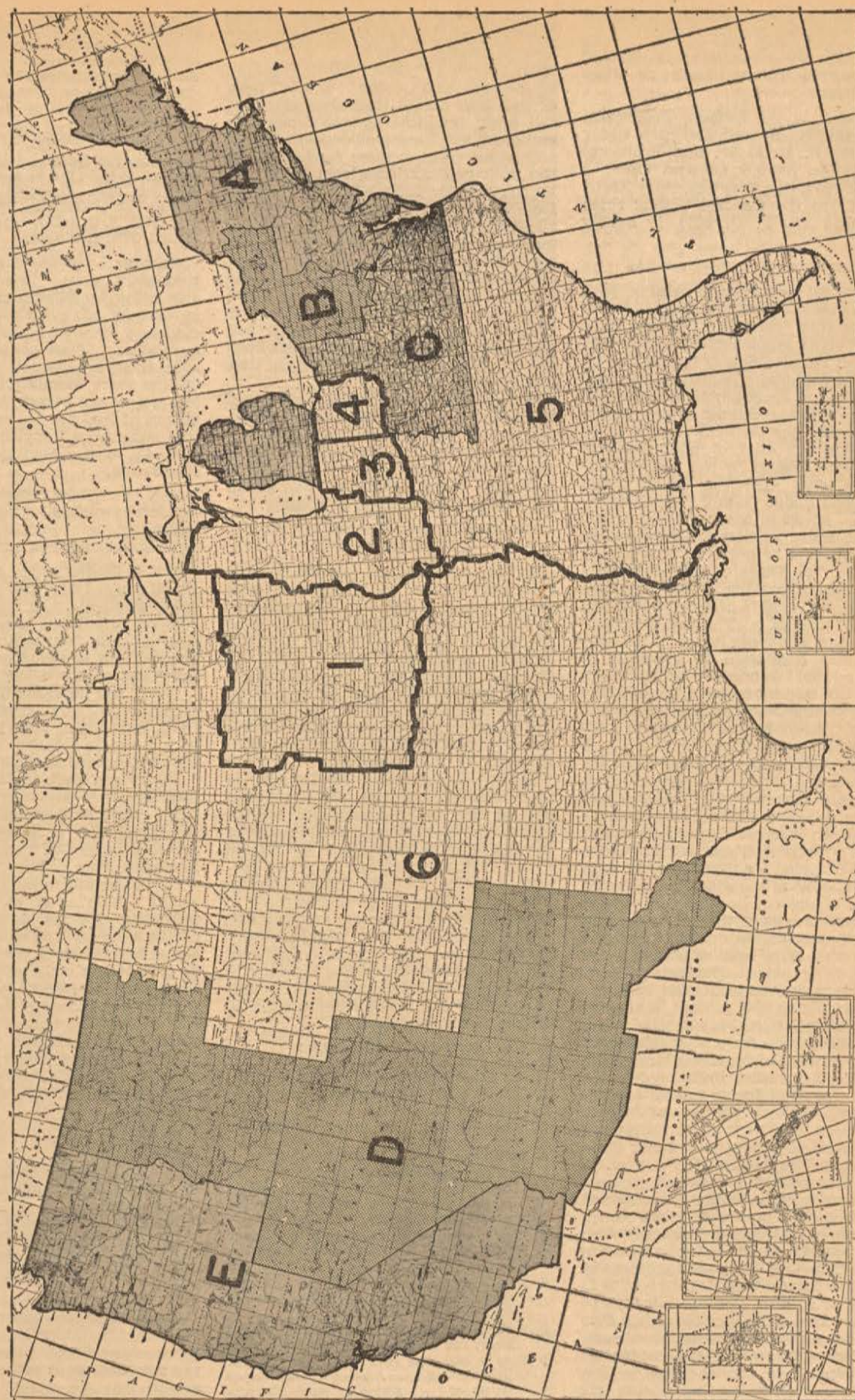
(3) The lean meat of which weighs not in excess of 95% of its weight in the green state, or the moisture content of which is not in excess of 3.7 times the weight of protein minus the weight of sodium chloride as chemically tested.

(h) *Smoked* means a pork product which has been smoked by the actual burning of hardwood or hardwood sawdust in such manner as—

(1) To impart a smoked flavor to the meat, and

(2) To cause the finished weight to be no more than the original green weight.

APPENDIX 4 - MAP OF ZONES AND REGIONS



[F. R. Doc. 51-11633; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951; 4:00 p. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 65]

GCPR, SR 65—ADJUSTMENT OF CEILING PRICES FOR RETAIL SALES OF PORK PRODUCTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Supplementary Regulation 65 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (16 F. R. 809) is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Ceiling prices for retail sales of pork products are currently determined in accordance with the General Ceiling Price Regulation as supplemented by the provisions of Supplementary Regulation 47. This supplementary regulation changes the method of determining these prices.

The wholesale ceiling prices established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation for sales of pork products have been replaced by the specific dollars-and-cents wholesale ceiling prices established under Ceiling Price Regulation 74. In some instances these dollars-and-cents wholesale ceiling prices will result in a higher level of prices to retailers. The Office of Price Stabilization is preparing a regulation establishing uniform dollars-and-cents ceilings for retail sales of pork products reflecting the new wholesale prices. This supplementary regulation is necessary to enable retailers to preserve normal margins in the interim between the effective date of Ceiling Price Regulation 74 and the issuance of the retail dollars-and-cents pork regulation.

The provisions of this supplementary regulation are similar to those of Supplementary Regulation 47 with which retailers are already familiar. It provides for an increase or reduction each week in a retailer's General Ceiling Price Regulation price for a pork cut or item by the amount of the difference between his cost of the cut or item in the base week and his cost of the cut or item in the week preceding the one in which the cut or item is being sold. Where the pork product being sold is a wholesale pork cut or is an item derived from such a cut, the same formula as that utilized in Supplementary Regulation 47 is employed. The retail ceiling price for a particular pork item determined under the General Ceiling Price Regulation prior to July 29, 1951, is the fixed factor in this adjustment computation. The date of July 29, 1951, is used to prevent prices for certain pork items being computed under Supplementary Regulation 47. The additional cost factors recognized in that supplementary regulation are reflected in the wholesale pork regulation.

Section 10 of this regulation provides an alternative method for computing the seven-day cost per pound required to be computed in sections 5, 6, and 7. This alternative method permits retailers to determine their ceiling prices on the Friday preceding the Monday on which such ceiling prices become effective in lieu of determining these ceiling prices on the same Monday on which they became effective. This is designed, primarily, to

permit groups of retail stores pricing from a central point to continue their normal pricing practices.

To provide for that small percentage of retailers who purchase dressed hogs or live hogs which they slaughter and sell pork products derived therefrom sections 6 and 7 are included within this regulation. Under these sections when the pork product being sold is derived by the retailer from a dressed hog or from a live hog, the formula applied to wholesale pork cuts which the retailer purchases is modified to take into account the fact that only about 70 percent of the weight of a dressed hog and only about 50 percent of the weight of a live hog are sold as meat. If you do not buy dressed hogs or live hogs which you slaughter, you need not consult sections 6 or 7. Moreover, you need not, in that case, read section 11.

It is believed that this supplementary regulation will permit realization by retailers of approximately their pre-Korean margins. A study of these margins is now under way. The dollars-and-cents retail regulation when issued will reflect the results of this study.

FINDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PRICE STABILIZATION

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the provisions of this supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. The ceiling prices established by this regulation will not be lower than the lower of the prices prevailing before the issuance of this regulation or the prices prevailing between January 25 to February 24, 1951, inclusive.

So far as practicable the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950, inclusive; and to relevant factors of general applicability.

In formulating this supplementary regulation the Director has consulted with representatives of the industry to the extent practicable under the circumstances and has given consideration to their recommendations.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this supplementary regulation does.
2. Where this supplementary regulation applies.
3. Ceiling prices of pork products which you sell at retail.
4. Exclusions.
5. How to compute the ceiling prices of the wholesale pork cuts you buy for resale or the pork items derived from the wholesale pork cuts you buy.
6. How to compute the ceiling prices of the pork items you derive from dressed hogs you buy.
7. How to compute the ceiling prices of the pork items you derive from live hogs which you slaughter.
8. How to compute the total cost of dressed hogs, live hogs or wholesale pork cuts.
9. How to compute your base week cost for dressed hogs, live hogs or any wholesale pork cuts not delivered to you during the base week.

Sec.

10. Alternative provision for computing your seven-day cost per pound under sections 5, 6 and 7.
11. How to compute the ceiling prices of pork cuts or items you obtain in more than one way.
12. Records.
13. General definitions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 13 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. What this supplementary regulation does. This supplementary regulation establishes ceiling prices for retail sales of pork except for sales excluded by section 4 of this supplementary regulation. These ceiling prices supersede those established by the General Ceiling Price Regulation but this regulation does not supersede the other provisions of that regulation. This regulation supersedes Supplementary Regulation 47 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

SEC. 2. Where this supplementary regulation applies. This supplementary regulation is applicable in the forty-eight States and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. Ceiling prices of pork products which you sell at retail. (a) If you purchase wholesale pork cuts and sell those cuts or pork items derived from those cuts at retail, your ceiling price for each of those cuts or items is specified in section 5 except as provided in section 3 (e).

(b) If you purchase dressed hogs and sell at retail pork items derived therefrom, your ceiling price for each of those pork items is specified in section 6 except as provided in section 3 (e).

(c) If you purchase live hogs which you slaughter and sell at retail pork items derived therefrom, your ceiling price for each of those pork items is specified in section 7 except as provided in section 3 (e).

(d) If in any seven-day period preceding a Monday or, in cases where the provisions of section 10 are applied, preceding a Friday, you obtain a given pork cut or item in more than one way (e. g. by purchasing wholesale pork cuts and by cutting dressed hogs) then in computing your ceiling prices for that pork cut or item see section 11 of this supplementary regulation.

(e) The ceiling prices for fat, feet and neck bones shall continue to be determined under the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

SEC. 4. Exclusions. This regulation does not apply to:

- (a) Pork items exempted by General Overriding Regulation 7, as amended;
- (b) Sausage;
- (c) Sterile canned meat;
- (d) Canned pork produced in Europe;
- (e) Specialty pork products; or
- (f) Dried, other than aged dry cured, pork.

SEC. 5. How to compute the ceiling prices of the wholesale pork cuts you buy for resale or the pork items derived from the wholesale pork cuts you buy. If you buy wholesale pork cuts and resell those cuts or pork items derived from those

cuts, you shall determine your ceiling price for these cuts and items as follows:

(a) Compute separately the total number of pounds of each wholesale pork cut delivered to you between January 19 and January 25, 1951, inclusive. This period is referred to as your "base week."

(b) Compute separately the total cost of the same wholesale pork cut delivered to you during the "base week". (See section 8 of this supplementary regulation.)

(c) Divide the figure computed under paragraph (a) of this section into the figure computed under paragraph (b) of this section. The resulting quotient is your base week cost per pound for that wholesale pork cut in dollars-and-cents. If that wholesale pork cut was not delivered to you during the base week, see section 9 of this supplementary regulation.

(d) Compute separately the total number of pounds of the same wholesale pork cut delivered to you during the seven days preceding each Monday after the effective date of this regulation.

(e) Compute separately the total cost of the same wholesale pork cut delivered to you during the seven days preceding each Monday after the effective date of this regulation. (See section 8 of this supplementary regulation.)

(f) Divide the figure computed under paragraph (d) of this section into the figure computed under paragraph (e) of this section. The resulting quotient is your seven-day cost per pound for that wholesale pork cut in dollars-and-cents, but in no case shall this seven-day cost exceed the ceiling price allowed by Ceiling Price Regulation 74.

(g) Each Monday after the effective date of this regulation, compare your base week cost per pound for that wholesale pork cut with your seven-day cost per pound for that cut for the preceding seven days. The difference between the two is your "seven-day cost differential" for that cut in dollars-and-cents per pound.

(h) If your seven-day cost per pound for that wholesale pork cut for the seven-day period preceding any Monday after the effective date of this regulation is more than your base week cost per pound for that cut, your ceiling price for the seven-day period commencing with that Monday for that wholesale pork cut and for pork items derived from that cut shall be your dollars-and-cents ceiling price per pound for each cut or item computed prior to July 29, 1951 under the General Ceiling Price Regulation plus the seven-day cost differential for that wholesale pork cut for the seven-day period preceding that Monday.

(i) If your seven-day cost per pound for that wholesale pork cut for the seven-day period preceding any Monday after the effective date of this regulation is less than your base week cost per pound for that cut, your ceiling price for the seven-day period commencing with that Monday for that wholesale pork cut and for pork items derived from that cut shall be your dollars-and-cents ceiling price per pound for each cut or item computed prior to July 29, 1951, under the General Ceiling Price Regulation less the seven-day cost differential for

that wholesale pork cut for the seven-day period preceding that Monday.

Example: Between January 19 and January 25, 1,000 pounds of pork loins were delivered to you. They cost you \$500. Your base week cost per pound is \$500/1,000 or 50 cents. During the seven-day period preceding Monday, September 24, 1951, 3,000 pounds of pork loins are delivered to you. They cost you \$1530. Your seven-day cost per pound is \$1530/3,000 or 51 cents. Your seven-day cost differential is your seven-day cost per pound (51 cents) minus your base week cost per pound (50 cents), or 1 cent. If your General Ceiling Price Regulation price computed prior to July 29, 1951, for pork loins or pork items derived from these pork loins is 55 cents per pound, your ceiling price for these pork loins or pork items derived from these pork loins during the seven-day period beginning September 24, 1951, is 55 cents plus the seven-day cost differential of 1 cent, or 56 cents per pound. If during the seven-day period beginning September 24, 1951, 2,000 pounds of pork loins are delivered to you and they cost you \$960, your seven-day cost per pound is \$960/2,000 or 48 cents. Your seven-day cost differential is the difference between your seven-day cost per pound (48 cents) and your base week cost per pound (50 cents), or 2 cents. Your ceiling price for pork loins or pork items derived from these pork loins for the seven-day period commencing October 1 becomes 55 cents (your GCPR price) minus the seven-day cost differential of 2 cents, or 53 cents, per pound.

SEC. 6. How to compute the ceiling prices of the pork items you derive from dressed hogs you buy. If you buy dressed hogs and sell pork items derived from those dressed hogs, except as provided in section 11, you shall determine your ceiling price for those pork items as follows:

(a) Compute the total number of pounds of dressed hogs delivered to you between January 19 and January 25, 1951, inclusive. This period is referred to as the "base week".

(b) Compute the total cost of the dressed hogs delivered to you during the "base week". (See section 8 of this supplementary regulation.)

(c) Divide the figure computed under paragraph (a) of this section into the figure computed under paragraph (b) of this section. The resulting quotient is your base week cost per pound for dressed hogs in dollars-and-cents. If dressed hogs were not delivered to you during the base week, see section 9 of this supplementary regulation.

(d) Compute the total number of pounds of dressed hogs delivered to you during the seven days preceding each Monday after the effective date of this regulation.

(e) Compute the total cost of dressed hogs delivered to you during the seven days preceding each Monday after the effective date of this regulation.

(f) Divide the figure computed under paragraph (d) of this section into the figure computed under paragraph (e) of this section. The resulting quotient is your seven-day cost per pound for dressed hogs in dollars-and-cents, but in no case shall this seven-day cost exceed the ceiling price allowed by Ceiling Price Regulation 74.

(g) Each Monday after the effective date of this regulation, compare your base week cost per pound for dressed hogs with your seven-day cost per pound

for dressed hogs for the preceding seven days. Divide the difference between these two cost figures by 70 percent and the resulting quotient is your "seven-day cost differential" for dressed hogs in dollars-and-cents per pound.

(h) If your seven-day cost per pound for dressed hogs for the seven-day period preceding any Monday after the effective date of this regulation is more than your base week cost per pound for dressed hogs, your ceiling price for the seven-day period commencing with that Monday for pork items, except for fat, feet and neck bones, derived from dressed hogs delivered to you shall be your dollars-and-cents ceiling price per pound for each computed prior to July 29, 1951, under the General Ceiling Price Regulation plus the "seven day cost differential" for dressed hogs for the seven-day period preceding that Monday.

(i) If your seven-day cost per pound for dressed hogs for the seven-day period preceding any Monday after the effective date of this regulation is less than your base week cost per pound for dressed hogs, your ceiling price for the seven-day period commencing with that Monday for pork items except for fat, feet and neck bones, derived from dressed hogs delivered to you shall be your dollars-and-cents ceiling price per pound for each computed prior to July 29, 1951, under the General Ceiling Price Regulation less the "seven-day cost differential" for dressed hogs for the seven-day period preceding that Monday.

SEC. 7. How to compute the ceiling prices of the pork items you derive from live hogs which you slaughter. If you buy live hogs which you slaughter and sell pork items derived from those live hogs, except as provided in section 11, you shall determine your ceiling price for those pork items as follows:

(a) Compute the total number of pounds of live hogs delivered to you between January 19 and January 25, 1951, inclusive. This period is referred to as the "base week".

(b) Compute the total cost of the live hogs delivered to you during the "base week". (See section 8 of this supplementary regulation.)

(c) Divide the figure computed under paragraph (a) of this section into the figure computed under paragraph (b) of this section. The resulting quotient is your base week cost per pound for live hogs in dollars-and-cents. If live hogs were not delivered to you during the base week, see section 9 of this supplementary regulation.

(d) Compute the total number of pounds of live hogs delivered to you during the seven days preceding each Monday after the effective date of this regulation.

(e) Compute the total cost of live hogs delivered to you during the seven days preceding each Monday after the effective date of this regulation.

(f) Divide the figure computed under paragraph (d) of this section into the figure computed under paragraph (e) of this section. The resulting quotient is your seven-day cost per pound for live hogs in dollars-and-cents.

(g) Each Monday after the effective date of this regulation, compare your

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base week cost per pound for live hogs with your seven-day cost per pound for live hogs for the preceding seven days. Multiply the difference between those two cost figures by 2 and the resulting product is your "seven-day cost differential" for live hogs in dollars-and-cents per pound.

(h) If your seven-day cost per pound for live hogs for the seven-day period preceding any Monday after the effective date of this regulation is more than your base week cost per pound for live hogs, your ceiling price for the seven-day period commencing with that Monday for pork items, except for fat, feet and neck bones, derived from live hogs which you slaughtered shall be your dollars-and-cents ceiling prices per pound for each computed prior to July 29, 1951 under the General Ceiling Price Regulation plus the "seven-day cost differential" for live hogs for the seven-day period preceding that Monday.

(i) If your seven-day cost per pound for live hogs for the seven-day period preceding any Monday after the effective date of this regulation is less than your base week cost per pound for live hogs, your ceiling price for the seven-day period commencing with that Monday for pork items, except for fat, feet and neck bones, derived from live hogs which you slaughtered shall be your dollars-and-cents ceiling prices per pound for each computed prior to July 29, 1951 under the General Ceiling Price Regulation less the "seven-day cost differential" for live hogs for the seven-day period preceding that Monday.

SEC. 8. How to compute the total cost of dressed hogs, live hogs or wholesale pork cuts. Your total cost for dressed hogs, live hogs or any wholesale pork cut, respectively, for a given period of time shall be the net amount you paid your supplier for dressed hogs, live hogs or that wholesale pork cut, respectively, delivered to you during that period of time, plus any transportation charges you paid for the delivery of those dressed hogs, live hogs or that wholesale pork cut, respectively, to your business establishment.

SEC. 9. How to compute your base week cost for dressed hogs, live hogs or any wholesale pork cuts not delivered to you during the base week. For dressed hogs, live hogs or any wholesale pork cut, respectively, which was not delivered to you during the base week, compute the total number of pounds of dressed hogs, live hogs, or that wholesale pork cut, respectively, delivered to you during the seven-day period beginning with the first day on which a dressed hog, a live hog or that wholesale pork cut, respectively, was delivered to you after January 25, 1951. Compute the total cost of dressed hogs, live hogs or that wholesale pork cut, respectively, delivered to you during that seven-day period. Divide the total number of pounds into the total cost. The resulting quotient is your base week cost per pound in dollars-and-cents for dressed hogs, live hogs or that wholesale pork cut, respectively.

SEC. 10. Alternative provision for computing your seven-day cost per pound under sections 5, 6 and 7 of this regulation. (a) If any individual store, or any group of stores under one ownership pricing from a central point, desires to do so, it may compute its seven-day cost per pound under paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of sections 5, 6, and 7 of this supplementary regulation on the basis of deliveries received during the seven-days preceding the Friday prior to each Monday after the effective date of this supplementary regulation in lieu of the seven days preceding each Monday after the effective date of this supplementary regulation. Ceiling prices determined on the basis of costs computed in this manner shall be placed in effect on the Monday following that Friday and not earlier.

(b) Once your seven-day cost per pound is computed pursuant to this section, no other method of computation may be used thereafter. Moreover, if you use this method of computation under either section 5, 6, or 7, you must use this method for all computations under all three sections.

(c) If this method of computation is adopted, it must be used for all stores in any group of stores under one ownership.

SEC. 11. How to compute the ceiling prices of pork cuts or items you obtain in more than one way. If in any seven day period preceding a Monday or, in cases where the provisions of section 10 are applied, preceding a Friday, you obtain a given pork cut or item in more than one way (e. g., by purchasing wholesale pork cuts and by cutting dressed hogs) you shall:

(a) Determine your ceiling price for that pork cut or item under the provisions of section 5 of this supplementary regulation if you obtained that pork cut or item from wholesale pork cuts you purchased and from both or either dressed hogs you purchased and live hogs which you slaughtered. You shall not compute your ceiling price for that pork cut or item under the provisions of either section 6 or 7; or

(b) Determine your ceiling price for that pork cut or item under the provisions of section 6 of this supplementary regulation if you obtained that pork cut or item from both dressed hogs you purchased and live hogs which you slaughtered. You shall not compute your ceiling price for that pork cut or item under the provisions of section 5 or 7.

SEC. 12. Records. (a) You must preserve and keep available for inspection by the Office of Price Stabilization for a period of two years, records showing for each wholesale pork cut you buy and resell, whether you resell that item or pork items derived therefrom, and for pork items derived from dressed hogs you buy and from live hogs which you slaughter:

(1) Your base week cost per pound of dressed hogs, live hogs and each wholesale pork cut.

(2) Your seven-day cost per pound of dressed hogs, live hogs and each wholesale pork cut.

(3) Your ceiling prices established for each pork product prior to July 29, 1951.

(4) Your ceiling prices established for each pork product subsequent to the effective date of this regulation.

(b) You shall also continue to preserve all records required to be preserved by section 10 of Supplementary Regulation 47 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation.¹

SEC. 13. General definitions. When used in this regulation, the term: (a) *Aged, dry cured pork* means pork products which have been dry cured and then hung for smoking and drying. The combined period for such curing and hanging for each type of aged, dry cured product listed herein shall constitute not less than the time indicated below, and the total of the cured weights of all pieces of each type of aged, dry cured product obtained after completion of the combined curing and hanging process shall not exceed the yield specified below:

Item	Length of combined curing and hanging period (months)	Yield (percent)
(1) Aged, dry cured hams.....	5	73
(2) Aged, dry cured shoulders.....	4	78
(3) Aged, dry cured bacon sides (boneless).....	3	80
(4) Aged, dry cured bacon sides (spare rib in).....	3	80
(5) Aged, dry cured jowls.....	2	85

(b) *Dressed hogs.* When used in this regulation the term "dressed hogs" means packer style hogs and shipper style hogs.

(1) "Packer style hog" means a dressed hog or pig, scalded or skinned, with the head off, kidneys and leaf fat out, and ham facings off.

(2) "Shipper style hog" means a dressed hog or pig, scalded or skinned, with the head on, kidneys and leaf fat in, and ham facings on.

(c) "Dried pork" means pork from which moisture has been evaporated so as to produce a yield from green weight not in excess of the yield indicated below for the respective items:

Item	Yield (percent)
Hams.....	73
Shoulders.....	78
Bacon.....	80
Dressed hog sides.....	80
Jowl butts.....	85

The above yields shall be determined by dividing the final weight of the product by the green weight of the meat used and expressing the quotient as a percentage.

¹ Section 10 of Supplementary Regulation 47 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation requires you, if you bought pork loins and resold those pork loins or pork cuts derived from those pork loins, to make and preserve complete and accurate records showing your seven-day cost per pound of pork loins for each week after July 30, 1951 until the effective date of Ceiling Price Regulation 74 and your pork loin base week cost per pound. As used in that regulation "base week" means the period from January 19 to January 25, 1951, inclusive, or if pork loins were not delivered to you during the base week, the seven-day period beginning with the first day pork loins were delivered to you after January 25, 1951.

(d) *Fat*. When used in this regulation the term fat describes and includes the following:

(1) "Fat back" which means the fat covering the back of a hog lying over the pork loin.

(2) "Skinned neck fat" which means skin-on fat with all skin removed.

(3) "Skin-on neck fat" which means neck fat trimmed free of blood clots.

(4) "Skinned back fat" which means back fat from which all skin has been removed.

(5) "Skinned ham fat" which means ham fat from which all skin has been removed.

(6) "Skinned shoulder fat" which means shoulder fat from which all skin has been removed.

(7) "Caul fat" which means the fat surrounding the stomach.

(8) "Leaf fat" which means the long slender pad lining the abdominal cavity along the back bone and behind the kidneys.

(e) "Feet" means front or hind pigs feet.

(f) "Head" means the entire head, including the tongue, cut from the carcass in a circular cut, exposing the lean cheek meat in the head, leaving the greater part of the fat which covers the cheek on the carcass.

(g) "Neck bone" means neck bones trimmed reasonably free of lean meat.

(h) "Pork" means meat derived from swine.

(i) "Pork item" means pork derived wholly from a live hog which you slaughter or from a dressed hog or wholesale pork cut which you buy.

(j) "Pork product" means and is limited to the pork products listed in and defined in Appendix 2 of Ceiling Price Regulation 74, any pork cuts derived wholly from any one or more of those cuts and pork cuts derived from live hogs which you slaughter.

(k) "Retail sale or sale at retail" means a sale to an individual for consumption by himself or his family off the seller's premises.

(l) "Sausage" means chopped, ground or comminuted meat seasoned with spice and/or condiments to which salt, sodium nitrate, sodium nitrite and extender may be added.

(m) "Specialty pork product" means: (1) A pork item which:

(i) Differs substantially from a pork product for which a ceiling price is provided by Ceiling Price Regulation 74;

(ii) Was sold in 1950 as a specialty item at a substantially higher price per pound than the most similar pork product for which a ceiling price is provided in Ceiling Price Regulation 74;

(iii) Is contained in a distinctive wrapping or package bearing the weight of the cut, a list of the ingredients, and the name of the processor; and

(iv) Requires a substantial investment for the equipment used to process and wrap or package the item, or

(2) A pork item which: (i) Differs substantially from a pork product for which a ceiling price is provided by Ceiling Price Regulation 74;

(ii) Was produced in 1950 in the 48 states or the District of Columbia and sold in 1950 in whole or in part outside

the 48 states and the District of Columbia; and

(iii) Is, after the effective date of this regulation, produced in the 48 states or the District of Columbia and not sold for consumption therein, or

(3) "Semi-sterile canned pork," other than those items listed in section 25 of Ceiling Price Regulation 74.

(n) "Sterile canned meat" means canned meat which has been sterilized in a container hermetically sealed, and which needs no refrigeration while remaining in the sealed container.

(o) "Which you slaughter" means hogs killed by you or your hogs custom killed for you.

(p) "Wholesale pork cuts" means those cuts, not including dressed hogs, listed in and defined in Appendix 2 of Ceiling Price Regulation 74.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation shall become effective October 1, 1951.

NOTE: The record keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

EDWARD F. PHELPS, Jr.,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11689; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
4:00 p. m.]

Chapter XVI—Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture

[Defense Food Order 5, Amdt. 1]

DFO-5—PROCEDURES OF THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION PURSUANT TO NPA DELEGATION 14 GOVERNING FILING OF AND ACTIONS ON APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULES, ALLOTMENTS OF CONTROLLED MATERIALS AND DO RATINGS FOR OTHER MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

REVISION

It is hereby found and determined that this amendatory order is necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense; and it is, therefore, made effective pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 798, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2061-2166) and delegations of authority thereunder (Executive Orders Nos. 10161 and 10200 (15 F. R. 6105; 16 F. R. 61); Defense Production Administration Delegation No. 1, as amended (16 F. R. 738, 4594); Defense Food Delegation No. 1 (15 F. R. 6424; 16 F. R. 2446, 3311, 3519); Memorandum of Agreement between Administrator (PMA) and Administrator (NPA), as amended (16 F. R. 3410, 7949); NPA Delegation 10 (16 F. R. 3669); and NPA Delegation 14, as amended (16 F. R. 7628)). Consultation with industry representatives and with representatives of trade associations in advance of the issuance of this order has been rendered impracticable by the fact that the order applies to all food trades and industries.

SUMMARY OF ORDER

Several changes are effected by this amendment to Defense Food Order 5 (16 F. R. 8464); and the order, therefore, is being rewritten in its entirety. The order sets forth the procedures of the Production and Marketing Administration governing the submission of, and actions on, applications for authorized construction schedules and for allotments of controlled materials and priority ratings for other necessary materials and equipment as provided by NPA Order M-4A and CMP Regulation 6, with respect to the categories of construction for which authority is assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture by NPA Delegation 14. The order also indicates the procedure to be followed in submitting applications for exceptions or adjustments and appeals related thereto. One amendment changes the filing date for applications for allotments of controlled materials from "60 days" to "90 days" before the beginning of the calendar quarter in which the controlled materials are to be used. The filing date will apply only to allotments of controlled materials for which orders are to be placed with mills. This change is necessary to assure the placement of orders for such materials on mill schedules. The administration of the order is vested in the Director, Office of Materials and Facilities, PMA. Another change is made in Appendix A of the order to reflect the new address of the New Mexico PMA State Office.

Defense Food Order 5 (16 F. R. 8464) is revised to read as follows:

PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS

- Sec.
1. Definitions.
2. Filing applications.
3. Notification of action.
4. Delegation of authority.
5. Adjustments, exceptions and appeals.
6. Communications.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 through 6 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154.

PROCEDURAL REGULATIONS

SECTION 1. Definitions. (a) "PMA" means the Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "OMF" means the Office of Materials and Facilities, PMA.

(c) "Director" means the Director of OMF, and any other officer or employee of the United States Department of Agriculture authorized to act in his stead.

(d) "NPA" means the National Production Authority, United States Department of Commerce.

(e) "PMA State Office" means each PMA State Office and each PMA Insular Area Office listed in Appendix A of this order, as from time to time amended.

(f) "NPA Order M-4A" means NPA Order M-4A (16 F. R. 7703) as from time to time amended.

(g) "CMP Reg. 6" means CMP Regulation 6, as amended August 3, 1951 (16 F. R. 7709), and as from time to time further amended.

(h) "NPA Del. 14" means NPA Delegation 14, as amended (16 F. R. 7628), and as from time to time further amended.

(i) "Agricultural category of construction" means the following categories of construction: Farm construction, including farmstead construction, food production and processing facilities, and wholesale food distribution facilities, within the limits of the Memorandum of Agreement between Administrator (PMA) and Administrator (NPA), 16 F. R. 3410, as from time to time amended or supplemented, responsibility for which is assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture by NPA Del. 14.

(j) "DFO-4" means Defense Food Order 4 (16 F. R. 7568), as from time to time amended.

(k) The terms "petition" and "appeal" shall have the respective meanings set forth for such terms in DFO-4.

(l) All other terms used in this order that are defined in NPA Order M-4A or CMP Reg. 6 shall have the same meaning as when used in the applicable NPA order or regulation.

SEC. 2. Filing applications. (a) Applications for authorized construction schedules, allotments of controlled materials, DO ratings for other materials and equipment, and other documents, prescribed by CMP Reg. 6 for, or relating to, any construction within an agricultural category of construction should be filed by the prime contractor with the PMA State Office in the State or insular area where the construction is to be performed. PMA State Offices will forward all applications and other documents to the Director. With respect to construction to be performed in the District of Columbia, such applications and other documents shall be filed with the Director, Office of Materials and Facilities, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

(b) Applications for allotments of controlled materials to be used during any calendar quarter should, if authorized controlled materials orders for such materials are to be placed with mills, be filed not later than 90 days before the beginning of such quarter.

SEC. 3. Notification of action. The Director shall notify in writing each applicant concerning the action taken with respect to his application.

SEC. 4. Delegation of authority. The administration of this order and the powers vested in the Administrator, insofar as such powers relate to the administration of this order, are hereby delegated to the Director. The Director is authorized to redelegate any or all of the authority vested in him by this order to any officer or employee of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 5. Adjustments, exceptions and appeals. An application for adjustment or exception as prescribed in section 18 of CMP Reg. 6, arising in connection with an agricultural category of construction, shall be deemed to be a petition and shall be filed in triplicate with OMF. All appeals shall be filed in quadruplicate with OMF. Such petitions and appeals shall be acted on in accordance with the provisions of DFO-4.

SEC. 6. Communications. All communications concerning this order, except those relating to adjustments, excep-

tions, or appeals, shall be addressed to the PMA State Office in the State or insular area where the construction is to be performed, or to the Office of Materials and Facilities, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., if the construction is to be performed in the District of Columbia. All communications concerning adjustments, exceptions, or appeals shall be addressed directly to the Office of Materials and Facilities.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by, and subsequent reporting and record-keeping requirements will be subject to the approval of, Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Done in Washington, D. C., this 24th day of September 1951, to become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] G. F. GEISSLER,
Administrator, Production
and Marketing Administration.

APPENDIX A TO DEFENSE FOOD ORDER 5

LIST OF PMA STATE AND INSULAR AREA OFFICES

State or insular area and location of office
Alabama: Old Post Office Building, Montgomery 4.
Arizona: Union Investment Company Building, 415 South First Street, Phoenix.
Arkansas: 108½ West 3d Street, P. O. Box 2781, Little Rock.
California: 2288 Fulton Street, Berkeley 4.
Colorado: 948 Broadway, Denver 3.
Connecticut: 500 Capitol Avenue, Hartford 6.
Delaware: Courtney and Academy Streets, Newark.
Florida: Seagle Building, Gainesville.
Georgia: Old Post Office Building, Athens.
Idaho: P. O. Box 4063, 1524 Vista Street, Boise.
Illinois: Standard Office Building, 124-132 S. Water Street, Decatur 12.
Indiana: Fifth Floor, Illinois Street, Postal Building, Indianapolis 9.
Iowa: Tenth and Mulberry Streets, Ottumwa Building, Des Moines 7.
Kansas: 1122 Moro Street, Manhattan.
Kentucky: Mill and Maxwell Streets, Lexington 29.
Louisiana: P. O. Box 8597 University Station, Baton Rouge.
Maine: University of Maine, Orono.
Maryland: P. O. Box 38, University of Maryland, College Park.
Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
Michigan: Cahill Building, 200 North Capitol Avenue, Lansing 4.
Minnesota: 210 Main Post Office Building, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi: P. O. Box 1251, Masonic Building, 1130 West Capitol Street, Jackson 5.
Missouri: I. O. O. F. Building, Tenth and Walnut Streets, Columbia.
Montana: P. O. Box 149, 211 North Grand Street, Bozeman.
Nebraska: Third Floor, Trust Building, Lincoln 1.
Nevada: 818 South Virginia Street, Reno.
New Hampshire: 29 Main Street, Durham.
New Jersey: College Farm, New Brunswick.
New Mexico: Office Square, 1224 North Fourth Street, Albuquerque.
New York: Byrne Building, 236 West Genesee Street, Syracuse 2.
North Carolina: State College Station, Raleigh.
North Dakota: 304 de Lendrecie Building, P. O. Box 2017, Fargo.

Ohio: 202 Old Federal Building, Columbus 15.
Oklahoma: Etherton Building, Sixth and Main Streets, Stillwater.
Oregon: 515 Southwest Tenth Avenue, Portland 5.
Pennsylvania: 928 North Third Street, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island: 71 Jackson Street, Providence 3.
South Carolina: P. O. Box 660, 1401 Hampton Street, Columbia 33.
South Dakota: 56 Third Street SE, Huron.
Tennessee: 129 Eighth Avenue, North, Nashville 3.
Texas: AAA Building, College Station.
Utah: 222 Southwest Temple Street, Old Terminal Building, Salt Lake City 1.
Vermont: 102 Adams Street, Burlington 14.
Virginia: 609 East Main Street, Richmond 19.
Washington: Room 301, Hutton Building South 9, Washington Street, Spokane 8.
West Virginia: 144 Pleasant Street, Morgantown.
Wisconsin: 117 Monona Avenue, Madison 3.
Wyoming: P. O. Box 1211, 345 East Second Street, Casper.
Alaska: University of Alaska, College, Alaska.
Hawaii: Hawaiian Area Office, 303 Dillingham Building, Honolulu 16, T. H.
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands: Caribbean Area Office, P. O. Box 4349, San Juan 21, Puerto Rico.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11617; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

TITLE 45—PUBLIC WELFARE

Chapter IV—Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency

PART 402—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES PROGRAM FOR THE BLIND

TERMS

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act 1952, Public Law 134, approved August 31, 1951, governing Federal reimbursement for one-half of necessary expenditures for acquisition of vending stands and other equipment to be controlled by the State Agency for the use of blind persons, the regulations prescribed pursuant to the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act 1948, approved July 8, 1947, (12 F. R. 4644), as revised by the regulations relating to the same subject prescribed pursuant to the Omnibus Appropriation Act 1951, Public Law 759, approved September 6, 1950 (15 F. R. 6449) are hereby adopted and prescribed as the regulations under the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act 1952, with the following change:

Section 402.2 (a) is hereby changed to read as follows:

§ 402.2 Terms. * * *

(a) "Act" means Public Law 134, approved August 31, 1951, known officially as the "Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act 1952."

(39 Stat. 929, as amended, 49 Stat. 1559, sec. 7 (c) 57 Stat. 374; 20 U. S. C. 11-30, 107-1071, 29 U. S. C. 37)

[SEAL] JOHN L. THURSTON,
Acting Federal Security Administrator.
SEPTEMBER 20, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11545; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 50—WILDLIFE

Chapter I—Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

Subchapter C—Management of Wildlife Conservation Areas

PART 31—PACIFIC REGION

SUBPART—MERCED WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA, CALIFORNIA

HUNTING

Basis and purpose. Whereas, the Department of the Interior has acquired certain lands in California under authority of the Lea Act of May 18, 1948 (62 Stat. 238, 16 U. S. C. 695), that are administered as the Merced Wildlife Management Area; and

Whereas, the State of California has set aside funds for the acquisition of equivalent acreages for management under the program contemplated by the said act; and

Whereas, the lands acquired by the United States and the State of California have been developed in accordance with the provisions of the said act;

Now, therefore, upon the recommendations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and of the California Fish and Game

Commission, it is hereby determined that public hunting can be permitted on all such lands under restrictions which are set forth in the hereinafter prescribed regulations.

Inasmuch as the following regulations are relaxations of the existing prohibition against hunting on the Refuges, publication prior to the effective date thereof is not required. (60 Stat. 237, 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.)

Effective immediately upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the following subparts and sections are added:

§ 31.216 *Hunting permitted.* The Regional Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, after consulting with local citizens of the area including those representing both the farming and sporting interests, may open to hunting any or all of the lands of the Merced Wildlife Management Area which have been acquired under authority of the Lea Act of May 18, 1948 (62 Stat. 238, 16 U. S. C. 695b) by the suitable posting of such lands and by other appropriate notice when he has determined either that the substantial part of the crops on the lands in the locality of the refuge susceptible to wildlife depredations has been harvested, or that the period of suscepti-

bility to wildlife depredations to crops on such lands has passed, or that the potentiality of wildlife depredations to crops on such lands is a negligible factor; provided that such hunting is not contrary to Federal or State law or regulation and is conducted in accordance with the regulation in Part 18 of this chapter.

§ 31.217 *State hunting laws.* All hunters must comply with State hunting laws and regulations, and must have on their person and exhibit at the request of any authorized Federal or State officer whatever license is required by such laws and regulations, which license shall serve as a Federal Permit for hunting on the lands of the Refuge open to hunting. The Regional Director may authorize the California Fish and Game Commission to regulate and supervise such public hunting under such conditions as he may determine to be reasonable and proper.

(Sec. 10, 45 Stat. 1224; 16 U. S. C. 7151. Interpret or apply sec. 3, 62 Stat. 239; 16 U. S. C. Sup. 695b)

Dated: September 18, 1951.

O. H. JOHNSON,
Acting Director.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11532; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

CALIFORNIA

CLASSIFICATION ORDER

SEPTEMBER 14, 1951.

1. Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Director, Bureau of Land Management, by Order No. 427, dated August 16, 1950, I hereby classify under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609), as amended July 14, 1945 (59 Stat. 467, 43 U. S. C. 682a), as hereinafter indicated, the following described land in the Los Angeles, California, land district, embracing approximately 480 acres.

CALIFORNIA SMALL TRACT CLASSIFICATION
No. 260

For lease and sale for homesites only:
T. 7 N., R. 6 W., S. B. M.,
Sec. 6, S½N½ and S½.

Leases for portions of land embraced in irregular subdivisions will not be issued until a supplemental plat has been prepared dividing such subdivisions into tracts.

The land is situated in the western part of San Bernadino County, California, in an area known as the Mojave Desert. It can be reached over Highway 395 from the Town of Adelanto, California. The closest town that has all of the usual community services is Victorville, California, which is about 23 miles southeast of the land. The area is one that is considered ideal for health and recreational purposes. Being on the

Mojave Desert, the climate is arid, with very light precipitation and with hot summers and mild winters.

2. As to applications regularly filed prior to 11:00 a. m., April 7, 1950, and are for the type of site for which the land is classified, this order shall become effective upon the date it is signed.

3. As to the land not covered by applications referred to in paragraph 2, this order shall not become effective to permit leasing under the Small Tract Act until 10:00 a. m., November 16, 1951. At that time such land shall, subject to valid existing rights, become subject to application as follows:

(a) Ninety-day preference period for qualified veterans of World War II from 10:00 a. m., November 16, 1951, to close of business on February 14, 1952.

(b) Advance period for veterans' simultaneous filings from 11:00 a. m., April 7, 1950, to 10:00 a. m., November 16, 1951.

4. Any of the land remaining unappropriated shall become subject to application under the Small Tract Act by the public generally, commencing at 10:00 a. m., February 15, 1952.

(a) Advance period for simultaneous nonpreference filings from 11:00 a. m., April 7, 1950, to 10:00 a. m., February 15, 1952.

5. Applications filed within the periods mentioned in paragraphs 3 (b) and 4 (a) will be treated as simultaneously filed.

A veteran shall accompany his application with a complete photostatic, or other copy (both sides) of his certificate of honorable discharge, or of an official

document of his branch of the service which shows clearly his honorable discharge as defined in § 181.36 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or constitutes evidence of other facts upon which the claim for preference is based and which shows clearly the period of service. Other persons claiming credit for service of veterans must furnish like proof in support of their claims. Persons asserting preference rights, through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claims, shall accompany their application by duly corroborated statements in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

6. All of the land will be leased in tracts of approximately 5 acres, each being approximately 330 by 600 feet, the longer dimension to extend north and south.

7. Preference right leases referred to in paragraph 2 will be issued for the land described in the application irrespective of the direction of the tract, provided the tract conforms to or is made to conform to the area and the dimension specified in paragraph 6.

8. Where only one 5-acre tract in a 10-acre subdivision is embraced in a preference right application, an application for the remaining 5-acre tract extending in the same direction will be accepted in order to fill out the subdivision notwithstanding the direction specified in paragraph 6.

9. Leases will be for a period of three years at an annual rental of \$5.00, payable for the entire lease period in advance of the issuance of the lease.

Leases will contain an option to purchase clause at the appraised value of \$50.00 per tract, application for which may be filed during the term of the lease but not more than 30 days prior to the expiration of one year from the date of the lease issuance.

10. Tracts will be subject to all existing rights-of-way and to rights-of-way not exceeding 33 feet in width along or near the edges thereof for road purposes and public utilities. Such rights-of-way may be utilized by the Federal Government, or the State, county or municipality in which the tract is situated, or by any agency thereof. The rights-of-way may, in the discretion of the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, be definitely located prior to the issuance of the patent. If not so located, they may be subject to location after patent is issued.

11. All inquiries relating to these lands should be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Los Angeles, California.

J. H. FAVORITE,
Acting Regional Administrator,

[F. R. Doc. 51-11576; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
8:48 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 4542 et al.]

WESTERN AIR LINES, INC. ET AL.; SALT LAKE CITY-RAPID CITY EXTENSION

NOTICE OF HEARING

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, particularly sections 205 (a), 401, 404 (a), 1001, and 1002 (i) of the act that a hearing in the above entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on October 8, 1951, at 10:00 a. m., in the District Court Room in the City and County Building, Casper, Wyoming, before Examiner William J. Madden, and is to be recessed for further hearing on October 22, 1951, in room 5842 Commerce Building, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., at 10:00 a. m.

Without limiting the scope of the issues presented in this proceeding particular attention will be directed to the following matters:

(1) Do the public convenience and necessity require:

(a) Amendment of the certificate of public convenience and necessity of Western Air Lines, Inc., for route No. 13 so as to extend said route from Salt Lake City, Utah to Rapid City, South Dakota via Casper, Wyoming; or in the alternative the amendment of the certificate of public convenience and necessity of Inland Air Lines, Inc., for route No. 35 so as to extend said route from Rapid City, South Dakota to Salt Lake City, Utah via Casper, Wyoming;

(b) Amendment of the certificate of public convenience and necessity of United Air Lines, Inc., for route No. 1 so as to extend said route from Denver, Colorado to Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, except that there shall be excluded from this proceeding consideration of

any issues related to additional services between Minneapolis-St. Paul on the one hand and those points west of Salt Lake City, Utah, on segment 1 of United's route No. 1 (Twin Falls, Boise, Idaho; Pendleton, The Dalles and Portland, Oregon; and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington) on the other hand.

(2) Do the public convenience and necessity require the establishment of any of the following listed through services between Minneapolis-St. Paul on the one hand and Los Angeles and/or San Francisco/Oakland on the other, by interchange arrangements or otherwise, the terms and conditions under which such through services shall be operated, and whether the Board shall order or direct the establishment of any such services, viz.:

(a) Through service via Denver by Inland Air Lines, Inc., and United Air Lines, Inc.;

(b) Through service via Omaha by Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc., and United Air Lines, Inc.;

(c) Through service via Kansas City by Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc., and Trans World Airlines, Inc.

(3) Are the air carriers involved in the foregoing issues fit, willing, and able to perform such air transportation.

For further details of the services proposed, the route modifications requested, and the interchange operations to be investigated, interested parties are referred to the prehearing conference reports of the Examiner, the Board's orders, the applications and other pleadings which are on file with the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Notice is further given that any person other than parties on record desiring to be heard in this proceeding must file with the Civil Aeronautics Board on or before October 8, 1951, a statement setting forth the issues of fact or law he desires to controvert.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of September 1951.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] M. C. MULLIGAN,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11565; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
8:48 a. m.]

The Secretary of the Army---- Civil Works Corps of Engineers projects; the Panama Canal Company; Domiciliary Building, Old Soldiers' Home.

This amendment shall take effect on September 26, 1951.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
MANLY FLEISCHMANN, Administrator,

[F. R. Doc. 51-11686; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951; 5:00 p. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. E-6377]

EL PASO ELECTRIC CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

SEPTEMBER 18, 1951.

Take notice that on September 17, 1951, an application was filed with the Federal Power Commission, pursuant to section 204 of the Federal Power Act, by El Paso Electric Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Texas, and doing business in the

[Docket No. 5107]
MAXIMUM TAKE-OFF WEIGHTS FOR C-46 AIRCRAFT

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF HEARING

In the matter of a proceeding to determine whether, and to what extent, a reduction in currently authorized maximum take-off weights for C-46 aircraft in the carriage of persons for compensation or hire in air commerce is required in the interest of safety.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, that hearing in the above entitled proceeding now assigned to be held on September 24, 1951, has been postponed and will be held on October 8, 1951, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in Room 5859, Commerce Building, Fourteenth and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., before Examiner S. Thomas Simon.

The issues remain as outlined in the original order instituting the proceeding.

Dated at Washington, D. C., September 20, 1951.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] M. C. MULLIGAN,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11537; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Production Authority

[Amendment No. 1 to NPA Delegation 14]

ADMINISTRATOR OF FEDERAL SECURITY
AGENCY ET AL.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROCESS APPLICATIONS UNDER NPA ORDER M-4A AND TO MAKE ALLOTMENTS AND ASSIGN RATINGS UNDER CMP REGULATION NO. 6

NPA Delegation 14 is amended in the following respects:

1. The listings in Table I are amended by deleting the following from the category of construction specified for the Secretary of Interior:

Facilities for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power.

2. A new listing, as follows, is added to Table I:

States of Texas and New Mexico, with its principal business office at El Paso, Texas, seeking an order authorizing the issuance of \$2,500,000 Promissory Notes to be issued to the following banks in the amounts shown:

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York-----	\$1,200,000
Irving Trust Co. of New York-----	500,000
The State National Bank of El Paso (notes issued June 1, 1951)-----	400,000
El Paso National Bank (notes issued Aug. 1, 1951)-----	400,000

The Promissory Notes, the first of which was issued on June 1, 1951, are to continue through April 15, 1952, and all will be due and payable on April 30, 1952. The interest rate is to be the prime rate in effect at the time of borrowing, not to exceed 2 3/4 percent; all as more fully appears in the application on file with the Commission.

Any person desiring to be heard, or to make any protest with reference to said application should, on or before the 9th day of October 1951, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., a petition or protest in accordance with the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11533; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1787]

OHIO FUEL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

SEPTEMBER 19, 1951.

Take notice that on September 6, 1951, The Ohio Fuel Gas Company (Applicant), an Ohio corporation with its principal place of business at Columbus, Ohio, filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, authorizing the construction and operation of approximately 15.0 miles of 20-inch O. D. transmission line replacing sections of 18-inch O. D. line in Applicant's existing Line "A" between Centerville measuring station in Washington Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, and Howell Junction in Cedarville Township, Greene County, Ohio.

Applicant states proposed replacements are for the protection of service to existing markets and to increase capacity of transmission facilities to permit Applicant to accept and transport additional volumes of gas scheduled to become available from Texas Gas Transmission Corporation at Texas Eastern's Station 16 in Warren County, Ohio; that with the use of proposed facilities and facilities installed as authorized at Docket No. G-1639 and using Mt. Sterling compressor station as a booster station with compression toward Crawford Station, pressure required on Line "A" at Line 75 (Centerville) would be 370 psig when market and storage conditions are such that 70,000 Mcf per day is being delivered to the Crawford Station, whereas, present operation pressure is limited to 275 psig.

The estimated capital cost of Applicant's proposed facilities is \$815,000. Applicant states that the proposed changes of facilities will effect investment as follows: \$144,000 will be credited to investment on retirement, \$64,000 will be charged to cost of retirement and \$108,000 will be reflected as salvage, resulting in a net increase in investment of \$671,000, and a charge to replacement reserve of \$100,000.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Com-

mission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 9th day of October 1951. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11534; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1788]

OHIO FUEL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

SEPTEMBER 19, 1951.

Take notice that on September 7, 1951, The Ohio Fuel Gas Company (Applicant), an Ohio corporation with its principal place of business at Columbus, Ohio, filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, authorizing the construction and operation of approximately 3.3 miles of 8 3/8-inch O. D. transmission pipeline extending from existing Line F-258 to the Gallopis, Ohio, city gate.

Applicant states that an existing line (Line R-356) is the present primary source of supply of natural gas for Gallopis, consisting of 27.7 miles of predominately 6-inch (1.6 miles of 4-inch, 5 1/8-inch and 8-inch included therein) extending from Line R-501, with a secondary source of supply from a 4-inch field gathering line known as Line FF-253, which normally delivers gas from a few local producing wells.

The application recites that, after completion of the proposed facilities, 22.3 miles of 6-inch and 1.6 miles of 4-inch, 5 1/8-inch and 8-inch pipe in Line R-356 will be retired and removed; that under right-of-way agreements allowing discontinuance of service when the line is retired, 12 rural customers now supplied from Line R-356 will no longer have gas service.

The estimated cost of the facilities proposed to be constructed is \$59,000.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 9th day of October 1951. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11535; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
8:45 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 70-2685]

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER CONCERNING RESULTS OF COMPETITIVE BIDDING ON COMMON STOCK

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its

office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 19th day of September A. D. 1951.

Utah Power & Light Company ("Utah"), a registered holding company, having filed a declaration and amendments thereto, pursuant to sections 6 (a) and 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and Rule U-50 of the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, with respect to the issuance and sale pursuant to the competitive bidding requirements of Rule U-50 of \$9,000,000 principal amount of First Mortgage --- percent Bonds, Series due 1981, and 175,000 shares of common stock without par or face value; and

Utah having filed a further amendment to the declaration setting forth that it had requested bids for the common stock only, bids for the bonds to be requested at a later date, and that in response to such invitation the following bids for the common stock were received:

Underwriter	Price to company (per share)
Blyth & Co., Inc.	\$27.54
Union Securities Corp., Smith, Barney & Co.	27.52
Kidder, Peabody & Co., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane	27.447
Lehman Bros.	27.301
The First Boston Corp.	27.17
W. C. Langley & Co., Glore, Forgan & Co.	27.17

Said amendment further setting forth that Utah has accepted the bid of the underwriting group headed by Blyth & Co., Inc., as set forth above, and that said shares of common stock are to be reoffered to the public at a price of \$28.50 per share, resulting in underwriters' compensation of \$.96 per share, resulting in an aggregate underwriting spread of \$168,000; and

The record not having been completed with respect to fees and expenses incurred in connection with the sale of said stock:

It is ordered, Subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24 that the said declaration, as amended, be, and the same hereby is, permitted to become effective forthwith subject to the following conditions:

(1) That jurisdiction heretofore reserved with respect to the sale of the bonds in that such sale shall not be consummated until a further amendment shall be filed setting forth the results of competitive bidding and a further order entered by the Commission in the light of the record so completed, be, and the same hereby is, continued; and

(2) That jurisdiction heretofore reserved with respect to the fees and expenses incurred or to be incurred in connection with the sale of bonds and common stock, be, and the same hereby is, continued.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] NELLYE A. THORSEN,
Assistant Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11536; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
8:45 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43,
Appendix to Special Order 134]

DIAMOND FULL FASHIONED HOSIERY Co., INC.

MANUFACTURER'S SELLING PRICE AND CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

The following appendix to Special Order 134 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, effective July 17, 1951, is issued to Diamond Full Fashioned Hosiery Company, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, New York, covering ladies' nylon hosiery having the brand name(s) "Fruit of the Loom" lists the manufacturer's selling prices and ceiling prices at retail established by the special order.

Appendix. The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: net 30 days F. O. B. High Point, North Carolina.

Manufacturer's selling price (per dozen):	Ceiling prices at retail (per unit)
\$8.85-----	\$1.19
\$9.65-----	1.29
\$10.35-----	1.39
\$11.00-----	1.49
\$11.65-----	1.59
\$12.50-----	1.69

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11493; Filed, Sept. 19, 1951;
5:07 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43,
Appendix to Special Order 186]

BRENTWOOD SPORTSWEAR

MANUFACTURER'S SELLING PRICE AND CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

The following appendix to Special Order 186 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, effective July 24, 1951, is issued to Brentwood Sportswear, Twenty-second and Arch Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, covering denim slacks and spun rayon gabardine slacks having the brand name(s) Brentwood Hobby Jeans lists the manufacturer's selling prices and ceiling prices at retail established by the special order.

Appendix. The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: 2 percent 10 days E. O. M.

Manufacturer's selling price (per dozen):	Ceiling prices at retail (per unit)
\$36.00-----	\$5.00
\$42.00-----	\$6.00

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11494; Filed, Sept. 19, 1951;
5:08 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43,
Special Order 660]

STIEFF Co.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. In accordance with section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7, the applicant named in the accompanying special order, The Stieff Company, Wyman Park Driveway, Baltimore, Maryland, has applied to the Office of Price Stabilization for maximum resale prices for retail sales of certain of its articles. Applicant has submitted the information required under this section and has produced evidence which, in the judgment of the Director, indicates that the applicant has complied with other stated requirements.

The Director has determined on the basis of information available to him, including the data and certified conclusions of fact submitted by the applicant, that the retail ceiling prices requested and which are established by this special order are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

This special order, designed to meet the particular requirements of the silverware industry, accomplishes the objective of notifying consumers of the uniform prices fixed under the order. The pre-ticketing method established by this special order is necessary because the articles covered by the special order are characteristically not adaptable to the usual pre-ticketing method.

The special order contains provisions requiring each article on display to be marked by the applicant with the retail ceiling price established by the accompanying special order. The applicant is required to send purchasers of the articles a copy of this special order, a notice listing retail ceiling prices for each cost line and, in specified cases, of subsequent amendments of this special order.

The special order also requires applicant to file with the Distribution Price Branch regular reports setting forth the number of units of each article covered by this special order which applicant has delivered during the reporting period. This requirement conforms with the provisions of section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

Special provisions. For the reasons set forth in the statement of considerations and pursuant to section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7, this special order is hereby issued.

1. The ceiling prices for sales at retail of sterling silver flatware and holloware manufactured by The Stieff Company, Wyman Park Driveway, Baltimore, Maryland, having the brand name "Stieff", shall be the proposed retail ceiling prices listed by The Stieff Company in its application dated April 12, 1951, and filed with the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. (and supplemented and amended in the manufacturer's application dated August 28, 1951). A list of such ceiling prices will be filed by the Office of Price Stabilization with the Federal Register as an appendix to this special order as soon

as practicable. On and after the date of receipt of a copy of this special order, with notice of prices annexed, but in no event later than November 19, 1951, no seller at retail may offer or sell any article covered by this special order at a price higher than the ceiling price established by this special order. Sales may, of course, be made at less than the ceiling prices.

2. The retail ceiling price of an article fixed by paragraph 1 of this special order shall apply to any other article of the same type which is otherwise priceable under Ceiling Price Regulation 7 by retailers subject to that regulation, having the same selling price and terms of sale to the retailer, the same brand or company name and first sold by the manufacturer after the effective date of this special order.

3. On and after November 19, 1951, The Stieff Company, must furnish each purchaser for resale to whom within two months immediately prior to the effective date the manufacturer had delivered any article covered by paragraph 1 of this special order, with a sign 8 inches wide and 10 inches high, a price book and a supply of tags and stickers. Such a sign, a price book and a supply of tags and stickers shall also be sent, on or before the date of the first delivery of an article covered by paragraph 1 of this special order, subsequent to the effective date of this special order. The sign must contain the following legend:

The retail ceiling prices for The Stieff Company, sterling silver flatware and holloware have been approved by OPS and are shown in a price book we have available for your inspection.

The price book must contain an accurate description of each article covered by paragraph 1 of this special order and the retail ceiling price fixed for each article. The front cover of the price book must contain the following legend:

The retail ceiling prices in this The Stieff Company, price book have been approved by OPS under Section 43, CPR 7.

The tags and stickers must be in the following form:

The Stieff Company
OPS—Sec. 43—CPR 7
Price \$-----

On and after December 19, 1951, no retailer may offer or sell any article covered by this order unless he has the sign described above displayed so that it may be easily seen and a copy of the price book described above available for immediate inspection. Prior to December 19, 1951, unless the retailer has received the sign described above and has it displayed so that it may be easily seen, and a copy of the price book described above available for immediate inspection, the retailer shall comply with the marking, tagging and posting provisions of the regulation which would apply in the absence of this special order. In addition, the retailer must affix to each article covered by the order and which is on open display a tag or sticker described above. The tag or sticker must contain the retail ceiling price estab-

lished by this special order for the article to which it is affixed. This retail ceiling price must be written on the tag or sticker by the retailer.

Upon issuance of any amendment to this special order which either adds an article to those already listed in the manufacturer's application or changes the retail ceiling price of a listed article, the applicant named in this special order must within 30 days after the effective date of the amendment, as to each such article, send an insertion stating the required addition or change for the price book described above. After 60 days from the effective date of the amendment, no retailer may offer or sell the article, unless he has received the insertion described above and inserted it in the price book. Prior to the expiration of the 60 day period, unless the retailer has received and placed the insertion in the price book, the retailer shall comply with the marking, tagging, and posting provisions of the regulation which would apply in the absence of this special order.

4. Within 15 days after the effective date of this special order, the manufacturer shall send a copy of this special order to each purchaser for resale to whom, within 2 months immediately prior to the effective date, the manufacturer had delivered any article covered in paragraph 1 of this special order. Copies shall also be sent to all other purchasers on or before the date of the first delivery of any such article subsequent to the effective date of this special order, and shall be accompanied by copies of each amendment thereto (if any) issued prior to the date of delivery. The manufacturer shall annex to the special order a notice, listing the cost and discount terms to retailers for each article covered by this special order and the corresponding retail ceiling price fixed by this special order for an article of that cost. The notice shall be in substantially the following form:

(Column 1)	(Column 2)
Our price to retailers	Retailer's ceilings for articles of cost listed in column 1
\$..... per.....	{unit. {net. {dozen. {percent EOM. {etc. {etc.
	\$.....

Within 15 days after the effective date of this special order, two copies of this notice must also be filed by the manufacturer with the Distribution Price Branch, Consumer Soft Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. Within 15 days after the effective date of any subsequent amendment to this special order, the manufacturer shall send a copy of the amendment to each purchaser to whom, within two months immediately prior to the effective date of such amendment, the manufacturer had delivered any article the sale of which is affected in any manner by the amendment.

5. Within 45 days of the expiration of the first 6 months' period following the effective date of this special order and within 45 days of the expiration of each successive 6 months' period, the manufacturer shall file with the Distribution

Price Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., a report setting forth the number of units of each article covered by this special order which he has delivered in that 6 months' period.

6. The provisions of this special order establish the ceiling price for sales at retail of the articles covered by it regardless of whether the retailer is otherwise subject to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 or any other regulation.

7. This special order or any provision thereof may be revoked, suspended, or amended by the Director of Price Stabilization at any time.

8. The provisions of this special order are applicable to the United States and the District of Columbia.

Effective Date. This special order shall become effective September 20, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1951.

[P. R. Doc. 51-11495; Filed, Sept. 19, 1951; 5:08 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43,
Special Order 661]

L. E. MASON CO.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. In accordance with section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7, the applicant named in the accompanying special order, L. E. Mason Company, 98 Business Street, Hyde Park 36, Massachusetts (hereafter called wholesaler), has applied to the Office of Price Stabilization for maximum resale prices for retail sales of certain of its articles. Applicant has submitted the information required under this section and has produced evidence which in the judgment of the Director indicates that the applicant has complied with other stated requirements.

The Director has determined on the basis of information available to him, including the data and certified conclusions of fact submitted by the applicant, that the retail ceiling prices requested and which are established by this special order are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

The special order contains provisions requiring each article to be marked by the applicant with the retail ceiling price established by the accompanying special order. The applicant is required to send purchasers of the articles a copy of this special order, a notice listing retail ceiling prices for each cost line and, in specified cases, of subsequent amendments of this special order.

The special order also requires applicant to file with the Distribution Price Branch regular reports setting forth the number of units of each article covered by this special order which applicant has delivered during the reporting period. This requirement conforms with the provisions of section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

Special provisions. For the reasons set forth in the statement of consider-

ations and pursuant to section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7, this special order is hereby issued.

1. The ceiling prices for sales at retail of silent butler and carve fork sold at wholesale by L. E. Mason Company, 98 Business Street, Hyde Park 36, Massachusetts, having the brand name(s) "Mason Carve-Rite" and "Mason Silent Butler" shall be the proposed retail ceiling prices listed by L. E. Mason Company in its application dated May 28, 1951, and filed with the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C.

A list of such ceiling prices will be filed by the Office of Price Stabilization with the Federal Register as an appendix to this special order as soon as practicable. On and after the date of receipt of a copy of this special order, with notice of prices annexed, but in no event later than November 19, 1951, no seller at retail may offer or sell any article covered by this special order at a price higher than the ceiling price established by this special order. Sales may, of course, be made at less than the ceiling prices.

2. The retail ceiling price of an article fixed by paragraph 1 of this special order shall apply to any other article of the same type which is otherwise priceable under Ceiling Price Regulation 7 by retailers subject to that regulation, having the same selling price and terms of sale to the retailer, the same brand or company name and first sold by the wholesaler after the effective date of this special order.

3. On and after November 19, 1951, L. E. Mason Company must mark each article for which a ceiling price has been established in paragraph 1 of this special order with the retail ceiling price under this special order, or attach to the article a label, tag, or ticket stating the retail ceiling price. This mark or statement must be in the following form:

OFS—Sec. 43—CFR 7
Price \$.....

On and after December 19, 1951, no retailer may offer or sell the article unless it is marked or tagged in the form stated above. Prior to December 19, 1951, unless the article is marked or tagged in this form, the retailer shall comply with the marking, tagging, and posting provisions of the regulation which would apply in the absence of this special order.

Upon issuance of any amendment to this special order which either adds an article to those already listed in the wholesaler's application or changes the retail ceiling price of a listed article, the applicant named in this special order must comply, as to each such article, with the preticketing requirements of this paragraph within 30 days after the effective date of the amendment. After 60 days from the effective date, no retailer may offer or sell the article unless it is ticketed in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph. Prior to the expiration of the 60-day period, unless the article is so ticketed, the retailer shall comply with the marking, tagging, and posting provisions of the regulation which would apply in the absence of this special order.

4. Within 15 days after the effective date of this special order, the wholesaler shall send a copy of this special order to each purchaser for resale to whom, within two months immediately prior to the effective date, the wholesaler had delivered any article covered in Paragraph 1 of this special order. Copies shall also be sent to all other purchasers on or before the date of the first delivery of any such article subsequent to the effective date of this special order, and shall be accompanied by copies of each amendment thereto (if any) issued prior to the date of the delivery. The wholesaler shall annex to the special order a notice, listing the cost and discount terms to retailers for each article covered by this special order and the corresponding retail ceiling price fixed by this special order for an article of that cost. The notice shall be in substantially the following form:

(Column 1)		(Column 2)	
Price to retailers		Retailer's ceilings for articles of cost listed in column 1	
\$..... per.....	unit. dozen. etc.	Terms	net. percent EOM. etc.
			\$.....

Within 15 days after the effective date of this special order, two copies of this notice must also be filed by the wholesaler with the Distribution Price Branch, Consumer Soft Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. Within 15 days after the effective date of any subsequent amendment to this special order, the wholesaler shall send a copy of the amendment to each purchaser to whom, within two months immediately prior to the effective date of such amendment, the wholesaler had delivered any article the sale of which is affected in any manner by the amendment.

5. Within 45 days of the expiration of the first 6-month period following the effective date of this special order and within 45 days of the expiration of each successive 6-month period, the wholesaler shall file with the Distribution Price Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., a report setting forth the number of units of each article covered by this special order which he has delivered in that 6-month period.

6. The provisions of this special order establish the ceiling price for sales at retail of the articles covered by it regardless of whether the retailer is otherwise subject to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 or any other regulation.

7. This special order or any provision thereof may be revoked, suspended, or amended by the Director of Price Stabilization at any time.

8. The provisions of this special order are applicable to the United States and the District of Columbia.

Effective date. This special order shall become effective September 20, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11496; Filed, Sept. 19, 1951;
5:08 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43,
Special Order 662]

KNOTHE BROTHERS CO., INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. This is an order establishing uniform retail prices issued upon the basis of an application filed by a supplier under section 43 of CPR 7. This section gives a manufacturer or wholesaler the right to apply for uniform retail ceiling prices for certain of his branded articles. This section requires that the articles must customarily have been sold at substantially uniform prices, and the ceiling prices applied for must not raise the general level of prices under CPR 7. The order may, of course, be amended or revoked if further review shows that the requirements of the regulation have not been fully met.

This special order requires each article to be tagged or marked with the retail ceiling price. The supplier must send to each retailer a copy of this special order, as well as a list of ceiling prices for each article or cost line and notice of all amendments. The order requires the supplier to file certain sales reports with OPS.

Retailers will be concerned with sections 1 through 6 of this special order which contain provisions applying to them. The rest of the order is of interest primarily to the applicant.

Order. For the reasons set forth in the statement of considerations and pursuant to section 43 of CPR 7, it is ordered that the following provisions be in effect:

Provisions for retailers—1. What this order does. Sections 1 through 6 apply to you and establish uniform ceiling prices if you sell at retail the articles identified below:

Name and address of applicant:
Knothe Brothers Co., Inc., 24-26 West
Fortieth Street, New York 18, New York.

Brand names: "Expanso" and
"Knothe".

Articles: Men's belts and straps.

2. Retail ceiling prices for listed articles. Your ceiling prices for sales at retail of the articles identified above are the retail prices listed in your supplier's application filed with OPS. These prices will be included in a list which will be annexed to the copy of this order which you will receive from your supplier. The list of ceiling prices will be filed with the Federal Register as an appendix to this special order as soon as practicable. These ceiling prices are effective 10 days after you receive this order and the ceiling price list but in no event later than 60 days after the date this order is issued. You shall not sell above these ceiling prices. You may, of course, sell below these prices.

3. Retail ceiling prices for unlisted items. Some or all of the retail ceiling prices in this order are fixed in terms of the cost of the article to you. Whenever you receive one of applicant's branded articles which is in the same category and which has the same net cost as one covered by the list, the ceiling price for such article shall be the same as the ceiling price for the article having that same net cost.

4. Retail ceiling prices affected by amendment to this order. This order may be amended from time to time or it may be revoked. If so, the applicant is required to send you a copy of the revocation or amendment, together with any list of changes or additions in retail ceiling prices. The ceiling prices contained in any such amendment become your ceiling prices.

5. Marking and tagging. This order requires your supplier to pre-ticket his articles by an early date. The label, tag or ticket must be in the following form:

OPS—Sec. 43—CPR 7
Price \$.....

After 120 days from the effective date of this order, unless you receive articles marked or tagged in this form, you must so mark or tag them yourself. Before that date you must mark, tag or post your prices in the manner required by the regulation which applies in the absence of this special order.

With respect to articles the ceiling prices of which are affected by any amendment to this order, the same rules apply except that you must mark or tag such articles as stated above not later than 60 days after the effective date of the amendment.

6. Applicability. This special order establishes your ceiling prices for the articles covered by it regardless of whether you would otherwise price the articles under CPR 7 or any other regulation. It applies to sales in the 48 states and the District of Columbia.

Provisions for the applicant—7. Notification to retailers. As the manufacturer or wholesaler to whom this special order is issued, you shall do the following:

(a) **Sending order and list to old customers.** Within 15 days after the effective date of this special order, you shall send a copy of this order, together with a copy of the list referred to in section 8 below to each purchaser for resale to whom, within two months immediately prior to the effective date, you had delivered any article covered by this order.

(b) **Notification to new customers.** A copy of this special order and the list shall be sent to all other purchasers for resale on or before the date of the first delivery of any article covered by this order.

(c) **Notification with respect to amendments.** Within 15 days after the effective date of any subsequent amendment to this order, you shall send a copy of the amendment to each purchaser to whom, within two months immediately prior to the effective date of such amendment, you had delivered any article included in such amendment. Within 15 days after any amendment, the amendment shall also be included with the notification to new customers.

(d) **Notification to OPS.** Within 15 days of the effective date of this order, you shall send a copy of the list of prices referred to in section 8 below to the Distribution Branch, Consumer Soft Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C.

8. Ceiling price list. The ceiling price list must be annexed to a copy of the order and shall contain the cost and discount terms to retailers for each article

covered by this special order and the corresponding retail ceiling prices fixed by the order. The notice shall be in substantially the following form:

(Column 1)	(Column 2)
Price to retailers	Retailer's ceilings for articles of cost listed in column 1
\$..... per..... (unit, dozen, etc.)	Terms (net, percent EOM, etc.) \$.....

9. *Pre-ticketing requirements.* As the applicant to whom this special order is issued, you must, within 120 days after the effective date of this order (or in the case of an amendment within 60 days after the effective date of that amendment), mark each article covered by this order with a statement in the following form:

OPS—Sec. 43—CPR 7
Price \$.....

Instead of marking the article you may attach a label, tag or ticket containing the same information.

10. *Sales volume reports.* Within 45 days of the expiration of the first 6-month period following the effective date of this special order and within 45 days of the expiration of each successive 6-month period, you shall file with the Distribution Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., a report setting forth the number of units of each article covered by this special order which you have delivered in that 6-month period.

This special order may be amended or revoked at any time.

Effective date. This special order shall become effective on the 20th of September 1951.

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11497; Filed, Sept. 19, 1951;
5:09 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43,
Special Order 663]

ADRIAN "DESIGNS FOR MEN", INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. This is an order establishing uniform retail prices issued upon the basis of an application filed by a supplier under Section 43 of CPR 7. This section gives a manufacturer or wholesaler the right to apply for uniform retail ceiling prices for certain of his branded articles. This section requires that the articles must customarily have been sold at substantially uniform prices, and the ceiling prices applied for must not raise the general level of prices under CPR 7. The order may, of course, be amended or revoked if further review shows that the requirements of the regulation have not been fully met.

This special order requires each article to be tagged or marked with the retail ceiling price. The supplier must send to each retailer a copy of this special

order, as well as a list of ceiling prices for each article or cost line and notice of all amendments. The order requires the supplier to file certain sales reports with OPS.

Retailers will be concerned with sections 1 through 6 of this special order which contain provisions applying to them. The rest of the order is of interest primarily to the applicant.

Order. For the reasons set forth in the statement of considerations and pursuant to section 43 of CPR 7, it is ordered that the following provisions be in effect:

Provisions for retailers—1. What this order does. Sections 1 through 6 apply to you and establish uniform ceiling prices if you sell at retail the articles identified below:

Name and address of applicant: Adrian "Designs For Men" Inc., 160 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

Brand names: "Designs For Men".

Articles: Sportshirts and neckwear.

2. *Retail ceiling prices for listed articles.* Your ceiling prices for sales at retail of the articles identified above are the retail prices listed in your supplier's application filed with OPS. These prices will be included in a list which will be annexed to the copy of this order which you will receive from your supplier. The list of ceiling prices will be filed with the Federal Register as an appendix to this special order as soon as practicable. These ceiling prices are effective 10 days after you receive this order and the ceiling price list but in no event later than 60 days after the date this order is issued. You shall not sell above these ceiling prices. You may, of course, sell below these prices.

3. *Retail ceiling prices for unlisted items.* Some or all of the retail ceiling prices in this order are fixed in terms of the cost of the article to you. Whenever you receive one of applicant's branded articles which is in the same category and which has the same net cost as one covered by the list, the ceiling price for such article shall be the same as the ceiling price for the article having that same net cost.

4. *Retail ceiling prices affected by amendment to this order.* This order may be amended from time to time or it may be revoked. If so, the applicant is required to send you a copy of the revocation or amendment, together with any list of changes or additions in retail ceiling prices. The ceiling prices contained in any such amendment become your ceiling prices.

5. *Marking and tagging.* This order requires your supplier to pre-ticket his articles by an early date. The label, tag or ticket must be in the following form:

OPS—Sec. 43—CPR 7
Price \$.....

After 90 days from the effective date of this order, unless you receive articles marked or tagged in this form, you must so mark or tag them yourself. Before that date you must mark, tag or post your prices in the manner required by the regulation which applies in the absence of this special order.

With respect to articles the ceiling prices of which are affected by any

amendment to this order, the same rules apply except that you must mark or tag such articles as stated above not later than 60 days after the effective date of the amendment.

6. *Applicability.* This special order establishes your ceiling prices for the articles covered by it regardless of whether you would otherwise price the articles under CPR 7 or any other regulation. It applies to sales in the 48 states and the District of Columbia.

Provisions for the applicant—(7) Notification to retailers. As the manufacturer or wholesaler to whom this special order is issued, you shall do the following:

(a) *Sending order and list to old customers.* Within 15 days after the effective date of this special order, you shall send a copy of this order, together with a copy of the list referred to in section 8 below to each purchaser for resale to whom, within two months immediately prior to the effective date, you had delivered any article covered by this order.

(b) *Notification to new customers.* A copy of this special order and the list shall be sent to all other purchasers for resale on or before the date of the first delivery of any article covered by this order.

(c) *Notification with respect to amendments.* Within 15 days after the effective date of any subsequent amendment to this order, you shall send a copy of the amendment to each purchaser to whom, within two months immediately prior to the effective date of such amendment, you had delivered any article included in such amendment. Within 15 days after any amendment, the amendment shall also be included with the notification to new customers.

(d) *Notification to OPS.* Within 15 days of the effective date of this order, you shall send a copy of the list of prices referred to in section 8 below to the Distribution Branch, Consumer Soft Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C.

8. *Ceiling price list.* The ceiling price list must be annexed to a copy of the order and shall contain the cost and discount terms to retailers for each article covered by this special order and the corresponding retail ceiling prices fixed by the order. The notice shall be in substantially the following form:

(Column 1)	(Column 2)
Price to retailers	Retailer's ceilings for articles of cost listed in column 1
\$..... per..... (unit, dozen, etc.)	Terms (net, percent EOM, etc.) \$.....

9. *Pre-ticketing requirements.* As the applicant to whom this special order is issued, you must, within 60 days after the effective date of this order (or in the case of an amendment within 60 days after the effective date of that amendment), mark each article covered by this order with a statement in the following form:

OPS—Sec. 43—CPR 7
Price \$.....

Instead of marking the article you may attach a label, tag or ticket containing the same information.

10. *Sales volume reports.* Within 45 days of the expiration of the first 6-month period following the effective date of this special order and within 45 days of the expiration of each successive 6-month period, you shall file with the Distribution Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., a report setting forth the number of units of each article covered by this special order which you have delivered in that 6-month period.

This special order may be amended or revoked at any time.

Effective date. This special order shall become effective on the 20th of September 1951.

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11498; Filed, Sept. 19, 1951;
5:09 p. m.]

[Delegation of Authority 21]

DIRECTOR OF REGION 7

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH
GROUP ADJUSTMENT OF CERTAIN CONTRACT
CARRIER RATES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of Price Stabilization pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 812), as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738) this delegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 5 (d) of Supplementary Regulation 39 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation.* Authority is hereby delegated to the Director of Region 7 of the Office of Price Stabilization to establish or adjust, on a uniform group basis, the ceiling rates of all contract carriers engaged in the transportation of milk, fruit or vegetables in a local area in Region 7, provided individual applications are filed by a representative number of the carriers commonly engaged in handling that particular traffic, or by a user of such service.

The delegation of authority shall take effect on September 26, 1951.

EDWARD F. PHELPS, JR.,
Acting Director of
Price Stabilization.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11687; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
12:23 p. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 9984, 9985]

BLUE RIDGE BROADCASTING CO. (WGGA)
AND LAMAR LIFE INSURANCE CO. (WJDX)

ORDER CONTINUING HEARING

In re applications of Blue Ridge
Broadcasting Company (WGGA),

Gainesville, Georgia, Docket No. 9984, File No. BP-7661; Lamar Life Insurance Company (WJDX), Jackson, Mississippi, Docket No. 9985, File No. BP-7909; for construction permits.

The Commission having under consideration a petition filed on September 5, 1951, on behalf of Lamar Life Insurance Company, requesting a 30-day continuance of the hearing presently scheduled for October 1, 1951; an opposition filed on September 11, 1951, on behalf of Blue Ridge Broadcasting Company; a supplement and revision of the petition for continuance, filed on September 14, 1951, on behalf of Lamar Life Insurance Company, requesting that the continuance be for a period of 60 days to December 3, 1951; an oral argument held on the petition and opposition on September 17, 1951; and

It appearing that the 30-day continuance was requested on the ground that counsel for the petitioner, together with his partners, have been and will be engaged full time for several weeks in the preparation and review of numerous pleadings, statements, exhibits and other documents of an involved and technical nature which have been or will be filed in the Commission's Television Broadcasting Service Proceeding (Dockets 8736, 8975, 8976, and 9175); and

It further appearing that the revised request for a 60-day continuance is based upon an affidavit by A. Earl Cullum, Jr., consulting radio engineer for the petitioner, to the effect that he and his associates are devoting six and sometimes seven days a week to preparing information, data and exhibits for numerous clients in connection with the Commission's Television Broadcasting Service Proceeding and will be so engaged until November 12, 1951, and that a minimum of three weeks thereafter will be required to make the necessary studies and prepare the necessary exhibits in support of the application of Lamar Life Insurance Company; and

It is further appearing that the opposition to the continuance is based upon the inconvenience to witnesses for Blue Ridge Broadcasting Company and upon the grant of a previous continuance at the request of Lamar Life Insurance Company; and

It further appearing that the continuance requested is warranted and that a grant thereof would be in the public interest;

It is ordered, This 18th day of September 1951 that the petition for continuance, as revised, be and it is hereby granted and the hearing is hereby continued to December 4, 1951, in Washington, D. C., at 10:00 a. m.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

[F. R. Doc. 51-11556; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
8:48 a. m.]

[Docket No. 10056]

MACKEY RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CO., INC.,
AND ALL AMERICAN CABLES AND RADIO,
INC.

ORDER DESIGNATING APPLICATION FOR
HEARING ON STATED ISSUES

In the matter of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Inc. and All America Cables and Radio, Inc., applications for modification of licenses to delete certain conditional provisions relating to communication between New York, New York and San Juan, Puerto Rico; Docket No. 10056, File Nos. 596-C4-ML-51, 595-C4-ML-51.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 19th day of September 1951;

The Commission, having under consideration an application (File No. 595-C4-ML-51) filed on February 8, 1951, by All America Cables and Radio, Inc. (All America), requesting modification of its license (File No. 768-C4-R-5) for its point to point radiotelegraph station in the fixed public service located at Sabana Llana, Puerto Rico, so as to delete special provision No. 1, section 5, of its present license, which restricts radiotelegraph communication by such station from San Juan, Puerto Rico to New York to periods when "any one or more of the normal cable circuits of All America Cables and Radio, Inc. in the Caribbean area are interrupted;" the application (File No. 596-C4-ML-51) of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Inc. (Mackay), filed on February 8, 1951, requesting modification of its license (File No. 44-C4-R-51) for its point to point radiotelegraph station in the fixed public service located at Brentwood, New York, so as to remove a similar condition contained in the present license under special provision No. 4, section 5, restricting the use of the New York-San Juan circuit, in order that All America and Mackay may be authorized to operate a circuit between New York and Puerto Rico without reference to the interruption of All America's cable circuits; the objections to the grant of the above-described applications, filed with the Commission by RCA Communications, Inc. (RCAC) on March 1, 1951; the reply of the American Cable and Radio Corporation, the parent Corporation of Mackay and All America, of March 26, 1951, to the objections of RCAC; and the further objections of RCAC of April 6, 1951, to the grant of the applications;

It appearing, that Mackay and All America are presently authorized to operate and are operating a radiotelegraph circuit between the United States and Puerto Rico during periods when "any one or more of the normal cable circuits of All America Cables and Radio, Inc. in the Caribbean area are interrupted;"

It further appearing, that telegraph service between the United States and Puerto Rico is provided also by means of the direct radiotelegraph circuit operated by RCAC between New York and San Juan; the radiotelegraph circuit of Tropical Radio Telegraph Company (Tropical) between New Orleans, Louisi-

ana and San Juan; the cable circuits of All America; the cable circuits of The Western Union Telegraph Company (Western Union) in direct connection with the cable circuits of Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Ltd.;

It further appearing, that the Commission, upon examination of the above-described applications is unable to determine that public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served by the granting thereof;

It is ordered, That pursuant to section 309 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the above applications of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Inc., and All America Cables and Radio, Inc., for modification of license are designated for hearing herein, for the following reasons:

(1) To determine whether public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served by authorizing Mackay to communicate with Puerto Rico on a regular basis and All America to communicate with the United States on a regular basis, in the light of all pertinent factors relating to such determination, including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) The extent of public need, if any, for additional communication facilities between the United States and Puerto Rico, including the need for such additional facilities in connection with the handling of traffic originating in or destined to other points in the West Indies, Central and South American areas;

(b) The present and expected volume of telegraph traffic and the revenues therefrom between the United States and Puerto Rico;

(c) The nature, capacity and adequacy of existing communication facilities between the United States and Puerto Rico;

(d) The extent to which applicants' presently authorized frequencies and facilities are presently being used for operating applicants' existing emergency radiotelegraph circuits between the United States and Puerto Rico and the extent to which they will be used for operating the proposed circuits, and whether such use is the most desirable use of these frequencies and facilities for providing the United States public with rapid and efficient communication service;

(e) The extent to which the applicants will be required, in order to give adequate service, to use frequencies and facilities in addition to those now in use by them;

(f) The capacity, transmission qualities, and scheduled hours of operation of the circuits proposed in the above applications;

(g) The nature of any contracts, agreements, understandings and routing practices between the applicants or between either or both applicants and any other carrier in connection with the operation of the circuits proposed in the above applications;

(h) The nature of the service to be rendered by applicants over the proposed circuits, including the classes of service to be offered, the charges to be

made for each such class, and the division of such charges;

(i) Competition in communication service with the points involved;

(j) The financial effects upon the applicants and the other United States telegraph carriers serving Puerto Rico of a grant of the above applications;

(k) The effect of a grant of the applications upon the use and operation of existing cable circuits between the United States and Puerto Rico;

(2) To determine whether the effect of a grant of the applications may result in a monopoly in telegraph communications between the United States and Puerto Rico, in violation of the provisions of section 314 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended;

It is further ordered, That any United States carrier engaged in furnishing overseas or foreign telegraph communication service may intervene and participate fully herein, provided that within twenty days of the date hereof, it files a written notification of its intention to do so;

It is further ordered, That the hearings herein shall be held at the offices of the Commission at Washington, D. C.,

beginning at 10:00 a. m. on the 6th day of November 1951.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11555; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
8:47 a. m.]

[Canadian Change List 64]

CANADIAN BROADCAST STATIONS

LIST OF CHANGES, PROPOSED CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS IN ASSIGNMENTS

SEPTEMBER 11, 1951.

Notification under the provisions of part III, section 2, of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

List of changes, proposed changes, and corrections in assignments of Canadian Broadcast Stations modifying appendix containing assignments of Canadian Broadcast Stations (Mimeograph 47214-3) attached to the recommendations of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement Engineering Meeting, January 30, 1941.

CANADA

Call letters	Location	Power	Radiation	Time designation	Class	Probable date to commence operation
CHBD.....	Saskatoon, Saskatche- wan.	1170 kilocycles, 1 kw.....	DA-1	U	II	July 1, 1952.
CKOM.....	do.....	1340 kilocycles, 0.25 kw....	ND	U	IV	Now in operation.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11552; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[Mexican Change List 133]

MEXICAN BROADCAST STATIONS

LIST OF CHANGES, PROPOSED CHANGES, AND CORRECTIONS IN ASSIGNMENTS

AUGUST 28, 1951.

Notification under the provisions of Part III, section 2 of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

List of changes, proposed changes, and corrections in assignments of Mexican Broadcast Stations modifying appendix containing assignments of Mexican Broadcast Stations (Mimeograph 47214-6) attached to the recommendations of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement Engineering Meeting, January 30, 1941.

MEXICO

Call letters	LOCATION	Power	Time designation	Class	Probable date to commence operation
XEDV.....	Zapopan, Jalisco.....	700 kilocycles, 500 w.....	D	II	Jan. 1, 1952.
XEDU.....	Durango, Durango.....	{ 860 kilocycles, 500 w-N/1 kw-D.	U	II	Dec. 1, 1951.
XEFL.....	Rio Bravo, Tamaulipas.....	1110 kilocycles, 250 w.....	D	II	Jan. 1, 1952.
XEDU.....	Durango, Durango.....	{ 1400 kilocycles, (change to 860 kc/s), 250 w.	U	IV	Dec. 1, 1951.
XEDT.....	Durango, Durango.....	{ 1480 kilocycles, 500 w-N/5 kw-D.	U	III-B	Jan. 1, 1952.
XEFO.....	Poza Rica, Veracruz.....	1490 kilocycles, 250 w.....	U	IV	Do.
XEFF.....	Matemucala, San Luis Potosi.....	1550 kilocycles (delete as- ignment).			
XEML.....	Mexico, D. F.....				

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11553; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[Change List 9]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC BROADCAST STATIONS
LIST OF CHANGES, PROPOSED CHANGES, AND CORRECTIONS IN ASSIGNMENTS

AUGUST 30, 1951.

Notifications under the provisions of Part III, section 2 of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

List of changes, proposed changes, and corrections in assignments of Dominican Republic Broadcast Stations modifying appendix containing assignments of Dominican Republic Broadcast Stations (Mimeograph 47214-2) attached to the recommendations of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement Engineering Meeting, January 30, 1941.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Call letters	Location	Power	Time designation	Radiation	Class	Probable date to commence operation
HI6T.....	(Santiago) 19° 28' N-70° 42' W.	610 kilocycles, 1 kw.....	U	ND	II	Nov. 1, 1951.
HI8B.....	Bella Vista (Santiago).....	(See assignment on 1090 ke/s.)				
HI8B.....	Bella Vista (Santiago), 19° 28' N-70° 42' W.	1090 kilocycles, 0.25 kw.....	U	ND	II	Do.
HI6T.....	Santiago.....	(See assignment on 610 ke/s.)				
HI3V.....	(Bani) 18° 19' N-70° 19' W.....	1310 kilocycles, 0.5 kw.....	U	ND	III	Do.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

[F. R. Doc. 51-11554; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

AUTHORITY: 40 Stat. 411, 55 Stat. 839, Pub. Laws 322, 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50, 925; 50 U. S. C. and Supp. App. 1, 616; E. O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp., E. O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., E. O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981.

[Vesting Order 18488]

**N. V. VIDUTRUST MAATSCHAPPIJ VOOR
 BEHEER EN BELEGGING**

In re: Accounts maintained in the name of N. V. Vidutrust Maatschappij voor Beheer en Belegging, Amsterdam, Holland, and owned by persons whose names are unknown. F-49-1327.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, 9788, and 9989, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the property described as follows: All property, rights and interests in the accounts identified in Exhibit A set forth below and by reference made a part hereof, together with

(a) any other property, rights and interests which represent accumulations or accruals to, changes in form of, or substitutions for, any of the property, rights and interests in said identified accounts on October 2, 1950, and which are now held in other accounts being maintained as blocked or otherwise subject to the restrictions of Executive Order 8389, as amended, or regulations, rulings, orders or instructions issued thereunder, and

(b) any and all rights in, to and under any securities (including, without

limitation, bonds, coupons, mortgage participation certificates, shares of stock, scrip and warrants) and any and all declared and unpaid dividends on any shares of stock, in any of said accounts, excepting from the foregoing, however, all property, rights and interests which are expressly excluded in Exhibit A, set forth below, and all lawful liens and setoffs of the respective institutions in the United States with whom the aforesaid accounts are maintained,

is property within the United States;

2. That the property described in subparagraph 1 hereof is owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing

to, or is evidence of ownership or control by persons, names unknown, who, if individuals, there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of a designated enemy country and which, if partnerships, associations, corporations, or other organizations, there is reasonable cause to believe are organized under the laws of a designated enemy country or on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, have had their principal places of business in a designated enemy country;

3. That the persons referred to in subparagraph 2 hereof are nationals of a designated enemy country;

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons referred to in subparagraph 2 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country.

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended, and the term "designated enemy country" has reference to Germany or Japan.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on September 17, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] **HAROLD I. BAYNTON,**
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

EXHIBIT A

[Accounts maintained in the name of N. V. Vidutrust Maatschappij voor Beheer en Belegging, Amsterdam, Holland]

Column I	Column II	Column III
Name and address of institution which maintains account	Designation of account	Property, rights, and interests in the account as of Oct. 2, 1950, excluded from this vesting order ¹
Bank of the Manhattan Co., 40 Wall St., New York 15, N. Y.	(a) Bank deposit, as described by Bank of the Manhattan Co. in its report on Form OAP-700, bearing its Serial No. 76; (b) miscellaneous portfolio of securities, as described by Bank of the Manhattan Co. in its report on Form OAP-700, bearing its Serial No. 75.	200 shares \$15 par value common capital stock of Shell Oil Co. from the miscellaneous portfolio of securities; and \$1,881.62 from the bank deposit plus dividends paid on above-mentioned 200 shares of Shell Oil Co. common capital stock since Sept. 30, 1949; which items, according to a letter from Het Nederlandsche Beheersinstituut, dated Dec. 13, 1949, are the property of Lajos Steiner, a Hungarian national living in Roumania.

¹ Also excluded from this Vesting Order are (a) any accumulations or accruals to, changes in form of, or substitutions for, any such property, rights and interests, since Oct. 2, 1950 and (b) any and all rights in, to and under any securities (including, without limitation, bonds, coupons, mortgage participation certificates, shares of stock, scrip and warrants), and any and all declared and unpaid dividends on any shares of stock, listed in column III or excluded under (a) of this footnote.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11471; Filed, Sept. 21, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 26414]

SEMI-DISTILLED COAL FROM CHAMPION, PA., TO MICHIGAN, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, AND WEST VIRGINIA

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 21, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: Roy S. Kern, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. A-7. Commodities involved: Semi-distilled coal, in carloads.

From: Champion, Pa.

To: Points in Michigan (lower peninsula), New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia.

Grounds for relief: Rail and market competition and to maintain grouping.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: Roy S. Kern, Agent, I. C. C. No. A-7.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11539; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26415]

FOREIGN WOODS FROM MARION, MISS., TO POINTS IN CENTRAL AND ILLINOIS TERRITORIES

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 21, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for carriers parties to Agent C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 709.

Commodities involved: Lumber, logs and flitches of foreign woods, built-up woods, and veneer, carloads.

From: Marion, Miss.

To: Points in Central and Illinois Territories.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, to maintain grouping.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 709, Supp. 167.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11540; Filed Sept. 25, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26416]

ADIPIC ACID, ETC., FROM ORANGE, TEX., TO MARTINSVILLE, VA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 21, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3967.

Commodities involved: Adipic acid, dry, and hexamethylene diamine solution, carloads.

From: Orange, Tex.

To: Martinsville, Va.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: D. Q. Marsh's tariff I. C. C. No. 3967, Supp. 38.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed

within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11541; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26417]

HIDES, PELTS AND SKINS FROM HELENA, ARK., NATCHEZ, MISS., AND MEMPHIS, TENN., TO THE EAST

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 21, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for carriers parties to Agent C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 1193, pursuant to fourth-section order No. 16101.

Commodities involved: Hides, pelts, and skins, carloads.

From: Helena, Ark., Natchez, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn.

To: Specified points in trunk-line and New England territories.

Grounds for relief: Circuitry and operation through higher-rated territory.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11542; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26418]

FRESH MEATS AND PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS FROM ILLINOIS TERRITORY TO THE SOUTH

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 21, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: R. G. Raasch, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 738 and Agent C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 1270.

Commodities involved: Fresh meats and packing house products, carloads.

From: Points in Illinois territory.

To: Points in southern territory.

Grounds for relief: Circuitry, operation through higher-rated territory, and to apply over short tariff routes rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C.

No. 1270; R. G. Raasch's tariff I. C. C. No. 738.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investi-

gate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-11543; Filed, Sept. 25, 1951;
8:46 a. m.]